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Japan

Industrialists Say U.S. Understands Efforts

OW2804115890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0848 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 28 KYODO—Japanese industries have heaved a sigh of relief over a U.S. decision not to single out Japan under the Super 301 clause of the 1988 Trade Act.

The electronics industry cautioned against optimism, predicting the possibility that the smouldering dispute over semiconductor trade may flare up again toward July next year when the U.S.-Japan semiconductor agreement expires. Major computer chip makers, however, reacted coolly to the U.S. decision, claiming the share of imported semiconductors in Japan has climbed as a result of their efforts to increase imports.

Electronics firms have been striving to raise the foreign share to 20 percent of the domestic chip market as demanded by the United States.

The automobile industry interpreted the U.S. decision as reflecting Washington's appreciation of its efforts to increase imports of automobiles and automotive parts from the U.S. Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's top automaker, said Japanese efforts have now been understood by the U.S.

Yutaka Kume, president of Nissan Motor Co., said the U.S. has no reason to apply the Super 301 clause to Japan as Japanese imports of U.S.-made auto parts have increased steadily. Most automakers said their automobile ventures in the U.S. have now been compelled to further increase procurement from local suppliers.

Japan and the U.S. still remain apart on medical equipment trade, requiring continued negotiations on principal issues, including one aimed at narrowing the price gap between Japanese-made and imported medical equipment, industry sources said.

Muto, Hills Agree on Dialogue To Avoid Tension

OW0105004090 Tokyo KYODO in English 2304 GMT 30 Apr 90

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, April 30 KYODO—Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto on Monday proposed more frequent Japan-U.S. contact to avoid constant trade tensions between the two countries. Muto made his "early warning" proposal in a meeting with U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills, who readily agreed, a Japanese official said.

The U.S. announced on Friday it is not designating Japan as a priority country this year under the Super 301 provision of its 1988 Omnibus Trade Act. President George Bush, addressing the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said on Monday morning that Regular Section 301 and other powers "remain available" to him to pry open foreign markets.

Muto is scheduled to meet Bush on Tuesday before leaving for California to attend a four-way trade ministers' meeting with the U.S., the 12-nation European Community (EC) and Canada.

Muto's proposal for more frequent dialogue between the top Japanese and U.S. trade officials is meant to address trade issues before the filing by U.S. firms of a 301 petition, the Japanese official said. Hills in response suggested that she and Muto discuss developments at least once a month by telephone, the Japanese official said.

Muto praised Hills for fighting against protectionism, alluding to the U.S. Administration's decision not to name Japan again as a Super 301 country, the Japanese official said.

Muto also met with Secretary of State James Baker and Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher, and had a breakfast meeting with Sens. John Danforth, Robert Packwood, Donald Riegle, Alan Simpson and Frank Murkowski.

Hills told Muto the U.S. wants to resolve outstanding trade disputes with Japan over amorphous metals, sound recording protection, telecommunications, medical equipment, auto parts and semiconductors. Japanese officials also said Hills underscored the importance of agriculture as the key to a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations by the end of this year.

Baker, in a separate meeting with Muto, addressed the same issue, saying, "We are all guilty on agriculture. There is no country that is perfect as far as agricultural policy is concerned." A senior U.S. official said Baker also stressed to Muto that "there is no relationship more important than our relationship with Japan."

Welcoming progress on the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) and the Super 301 cases of satellites, supercomputers and forest products, Baker also said, "We have so many interests in U.S.-Japan relations that are so much more important so we must not let those interests be held hostage to trade disputes."

As part of a "global partnership" with the U.S., Muto said, Japan plans to extend a yet unspecified trade support finance facility to Mexico to help alleviate its debt crisis and a 300 million dollar credit to Colombia. Also, Muto told Baker, Japan will send a mission to Nicaragua and Panama to help strengthen the emerging democracies there, according to a Japanese official who attended the meeting at the State Department.

Baker asked the Japanese minister to support a campaign to improve telecommunications infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific region during a forthcoming Asia and

Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) conference in Singapore in July, the official said.

* Sony President Akio Morita Speaks to America

902B0084A Tokyo JIHYO in Japanese
Mar 90 pp 44-51

[Interview with Sony President Akio Morita by Ministry of International Trade and Industry consultant Shigeo Muraoka; date and place not given]

[Text] President Morita who says "No" to America and who is said to have "bought the 'soul' of America" speaks out. What is the real meaning of this? It is a view of America by someone who stands at the head of the economic front, looking severely at shaky U.S.-Japanese relations, and the path that Japan should follow.... Two people, an expert in U.S.-Japanese negotiations and a top international leader discuss their true feelings about real harmony in an age of interdependence.

The Changing American View of Japan

Muraoka: Recently, tension between the United States and Japan has increased in various aspects. How to perceive this and how to respond are, I believe, very important questions. So, today, I would like to ask you, Mr. Morita, as an international leader representing the financial world, to talk focusing on U.S.-Japanese relations.

Before we begin the main discussion, I first would like to hear your current thoughts about a recent very big topic, the Columbia Pictures purchase issue in which you, yourself, were in the center and, in addition, about the book you coauthored, *The Japan That Can Say "No."*

Morita: Talking first about the book, that book was based on shorthand notes of talks Ishihara and I happened to have had about America. There probably would not have been such an uproar if they had been put out separately, but it was put in coauthor form because the editor thought it would make it interesting. In the book, Ishihara says some rather harsh things and there were outcries in America, "Has even Morita who was our friend turned to attack us?"

Muraoka: The excessive uproar was great because a translation of the book, perhaps a pirated version, made the rounds of the U.S. Congress, didn't it?

Morita: That's right. I do not know who translated it or where it was done, but copy invited copy and a vast number made the rounds. It even became a joke that the one who profited most from the book was Xerox. (Laughter)

Muraoka: Of course. (Laughter)

Morita: As for the part I had to say, it was the same that I had already written in "Made In Japan" that was published in America two years ago. It caused no particular problem at that time and I think the fact that it has become an issue now is noteworthy. In other words, the times have changed. The views and the feelings of the American people toward Japan are different from before and I believe they are irritated about Japan.

Muraoka: These two factors are combined—the times have changed, and the opinions of Ishihara. Moreover, the title, *The Japan That Can Say "No,"* is perfect if you think about it but at first glance, it is rather incitive.

Morita: It became the top coined words of 1989. (Laughter) It was the editor who made up the title. My intentions are a little different. For Japan to communicate well with the world and have mutual understanding, we must clearly state our own thoughts. So far, we have not done that and it has become a primary factor for irritation.

Muraoka: I think your true meaning would be understood if the book was properly read.

Morita: Yes. Recently, it has been read comparatively accurately.

The other day, when I met John Rockefeller IV, he said to me, "Akio, you speak as harshly to the Japanese in that book as you do to the Americans. I have no argument with your opinions. I think the same as you do."

Muraoka: You purchased Columbia Pictures at the same time that the book began to cause an uproar in the United States. This also invited great repercussions. It was even said that you had "bought the soul of America." In the present state of mind, wasn't it more a feeling of regret than a reaction to the unexpected?

Morita: That's right. Because I never imagined there would be such an uproar.

The circumstances of Sony purchasing Columbia or, in other words, obtaining film software, had been planned a long time ago. The year before last (1988), we bought CBS Records and that went smoothly in the United States. Next, we proceeded with the plan to buy a film company in the sense of video software as opposed to audio. We had negotiated with various companies for a long time and were surprised at the uproar just as both parties compromised and finally reached agreement after over a year of negotiations with Columbia.

Muraoka: Regardless of the fact that big companies, including film companies, are being sold, one after the other, in America, it became a particular issue only in the case of Sony. Just as you said, the change in the view of Japan probably is behind it.

But aren't there a lot of Americans who believe that you will skillfully bring up Columbia like CBS?

Morita: At least, I don't think there are any businessmen who literally say I "bought the soul." Since music and films are strong fields worldwide in American industry, they serve to acquire foreign currency if run smoothly and ultimately will be to the advantage of the United States itself.

Muraoka: I strongly expect that also.

Sadomasochistic Reporting of U.S.-Japanese Media

Muraoka: However, one of the reasons for the big uproar was journalism's method of reporting. I sometimes feel antipathy about this.

Morita: Exactly. I do too.

Muraoka: It seems there is "sadomasochistic reporting" as a Japanese newspaper reporter calls it. That is because articles that are written with some bias sell. When Japanese newspapers write about U.S.-Japanese relations, it is a classical example of "masochistic reporting." (Laughter) Conversely, when American newspapers recently have taken up Japanese problems in particular, it is "sadistic reporting." That trend is really of concern.

Morita: I feel the same. However, if that way of writing in America sells, it is because the number of people who do not think pleasantly of Japan is growing. Therefore, at the same time as criticizing the media, I think we should take note of the background environment.

Muraoka: It is just as you say. It is a point requiring attention. Besides that, did Sony make any mistakes in the purchase of Columbia?

Morita: Rather than a mistake, in fact, there was supposed to have been an announcement after the Columbia Board of Directors voted agreement (on the sale), but the news was leaked in the United States. The reporters here asked for an explanation of the situation. I could not continue to say "No comment" and decided to hold an interview.

However, the news was sudden and the time was the evening of that day. Since the foreign reporters were not fully contacted, I incurred the anger of the foreign press who could not come.

Muraoka: You have to think prudently in advance about the media response on the occasion of a big event. Speaking from my experience in the U.S.-Japanese auto negotiations, a decision was made with the American Government on when it would be announced and preparations proceeded, but I learned as a rule of thumb that it would be moved up a day or two without fail. Various groundwork must be laid with many people but since there are leaks if it is done too early, it is done immediately before the announcement. The work is divided among 5 or 10 government officials and they rush about all at once making explanations. It is set to run smoothly according to schedule but then the announcement day is moved up.

Morita: Of course. We probably do not have enough experience on that point. Nevertheless, I was surprised that the leading businessmen in the United States all knew before the announcement. Japan should copy this special information network.

Sacrificing Profit for True Harmony

Muraoka: Carla Hills said it well, didn't she. "Sony's purchase of Columbia is wonderful." But afterward, she added, "A system should be created so that American companies can similarly buy Japanese companies in Japan." That is a fair argument.

Morita: At that time, I told Hills, "American companies can also buy. However, many Japanese companies think of the company as one family. It will be difficult because both managers and employees will be opposed to the fact that they can be bought elsewhere with money."

Muraoka: Indeed, there are not many owners in Japan who think of the company as property. Because "company" is understood as a group (company) of people, selling it has the image of selling people.

Morita: That is because in America, a company is a product. In short, you attach a price and sell. Also, you buy to sell.

Muraoka: That really is true. The difficulty in American power coming to Japan to buy is not because government regulations are rigid, it is the "practical program" you just talked about.

Morita: I would like to say a little something concerning that. The U.S.-Japanese Structural Impediment Initiative [SII] talks are now going on, but Japan will have difficulty if it does not at least have its economic system set to international standards.

Muraoka: I agree.

Morita: For example, we should copy regulations in America to be able to freely hold your own stock. Since that is impossible in Japan, it has taken the form of sharing stocks between groups.

Muraoka: That's right. Business rules, however they apply, will be a source of friction if they are not harmonious internationally.

Morita: I do not think the American structure is the international standard but since the economy has become borderless and global so much, we must change so we can be a part of the world. For us, however, it will take 10 years to change our commercial laws which are like a constitution. In 10 years time, the shape of our economic activities will all have changed.

Muraoka: When I was in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, there was unofficial talk from America about having structural talks. It was accepted, saying "O.K., we should accept it boldly and work on American problems too." But recently, I think we have become timid. There are inherently difficult problems but if reforms really are made, it will only increase the efficiency of the Japanese economy more, to Japan's advantage.

Morita: I believe that the question here is what is true harmony? Japan always has said, "Let us proceed harmoniously." But the harmony that Japan is speaking about means "Please agree with what I say."

Muraoka: Of course.

Morita: I believe that for harmony you must be prepared to sacrifice your own interests. That is because harmony is people with different interests working well and if you are not ready to sacrifice your own interests, you cannot simply be harmonious. Since Japan at heart has no desire to sacrifice itself, I feel that real harmony is impossible. Readiness for that sacrifice is necessary to work well with the world.

Muraoka: I believe it is just as you say.

The Contents of Imbalance Figures

Muraoka: About U.S.-Japanese friction, however. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, "America's frustration with Japan is near the flash point." On the other hand, there is also the opinion that "this increase in friction is no more than proof of deepening interdependence."

My perception is that tension is indeed increasing and I believe it is the overture to a dangerous situation. The "Japanese heterogeneity theory" and other arguments are appearing in the media and Americans love to read them. Japan bashing gets votes. Such a mood has indeed appeared. Conditions have changed a little now, but that is the true feeling.

Morita: I feel exactly the same. While everyone is thinking that we must do something, the emotions on both sides are mounting. Rather that asking who will resolve this, I believe that Japan should take bolder measures.

Muraoka: For example, what methods are you thinking about?

Morita: Being an expert in U.S.-Japanese negotiations, you probably have talked about it before but when America criticizes Japan, it is always the result of the trade imbalance figures. I believe it is necessary to change that thinking.

In short, I believe we have to say that we should contribute mutually not just to the final figures, but to the contents producing those figures and look at trends of how they are changing.

Muraoka: I don't think emphasis on results comes from the U.S. Government.

In fact, similar talks occurred in 1985 and the Department of Commerce USTR [U.S. Trade Representative] gave the opinion that "since Japan is a unique country, we must emphasize the results approach." Ultimately, the White House and the State Department were thoroughly opposed to this, scrapped it, and came out with the two courses of "macroeconomic policy" and "opening markets (MOSS [Market Oriented Sector Selected] talks)" in negotiations with Japan.

Morita: My viewpoint on that is a little different. I believe you think that because you have actually been in the negotiations and know the other government well.

However, having bartered with American businessmen, I believe that they only understand the end-result figures. I believe it is because the general public atmosphere is not good and the Congress sees only the deficit and continues to say, "There still is a deficit. This is because Japan is to blame."

Muraoka: That is right.

Morita: The problem is the contents of the figures. Looking at an American computer for example, a considerable number of Japanese parts are used. How interdependent has American industry become on Japanese industry? Even people said to be informed are not very aware of this fact.

Muraoka: Of course.

Morita: Therefore, even though exports from Japan are several billions of dollars, it is necessary to have an overall look at how much of that is sold to the general consumer and how much American industry uses as parts. In other words, I believe the approach should be taken engendering an atmosphere where "Americans must consider this."

Muraoka: Of course. That is important. At the same time, it must be explained that Japanese imports also, in fact, are increasing considerably.

In the period of 1988, it increased $38 billion. This is the import size of Sweden, Australia, and South Korea. In other words, Japan should make the appeal that it is creating such markets every year.

Difference in U.S. and Japanese Management

Muraoka: There are various factors in the U.S.-Japan problem, but what I particularly would like to ask you about is the attitude of American managers. They have very short-sighted management or work in a have-to-do environment, don't they.

Morita: It really is have-to-do. That is because America is set up that way. American companies must show results every quarter. Depending on the results, directors can also be fired. Therefore, they are short-sighted and think only of making the figures good.

Muraoka: Can't such a system be corrected?

Morita: In the past, that has not been the case, and it has been because the power of finance has grown stronger.

For example, many top managers in America are graduates of business schools. The analysis of finance figures is taught there and emphasis is placed on where the profit is.

In Japan, the company encourages people because people operate it and management is getting people to cooperate together but in America, management is analyzing the figures. At Harvard or elsewhere, little is taught about how to handle people. The viewpoint that a company is ultimately made up of people is missing.

Muraoka: That is basically different. Finally, as seen in the Malta conference and recently in the rapid changes in the East European situation, the postwar Cold War structure has completely collapsed. How do you think U.S.-Soviet detente will affect U.S.-Japanese relations and world peace?

Morita: It may be rather premature, but it can be said that it has been learned that socialist systems do not run smoothly. Since this is why the free economy bloc has spread, I believe there will be a very great turning point in the world economy.

Muraoka: If the U.S.-Soviet bipolar structure crumbles, I believe that there probably will be a movement toward nationalism. Conversely speaking, won't it probably result in again retracing the road we have previously traveled? I can't help feeling that there will be trouble if someone does not manage the world economy with responsibility.

Morita: That is very true. The American economy also has been influenced by detente and since the Soviet Union itself has a very unstable economy, every nation will have to think about itself in earnest.

Muraoka: Its an age when no one will spread an umbrella for you.

Morita: Yes, yes. Japan is still under the umbrella, but I believe the time has come when we really will have to do it ourselves.

Astronauts Leave for Training in U.S.

OW2904141690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT 29 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 29 KYODO—Three Japanese astronauts left Tokyo for the United States on Sunday to undergo training for a flight on the U.S. space shuttle Atlanta to be launched in June next year.

The 42-year-old physicist Mamoru Mori was chosen among the three candidates last Tuesday as the first Japanese to fly on the space shuttle. The two others, Chiaki Mukai, 37, and Takao Doi, 35, will serve as ground support for Mori in the space shuttle flight.

The three will undergo training at the Johnson Space Center of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in Houston, Texas.

Mori plans to undertake experiments as part of the first material processing test program during a scheduled seven-day flight on the Atlanta together with six U.S. astronauts. The joint Japan-U.S. project will cover research on new materials processing, including superconductors, and life sciences.

Foreign Minister Nakayama Leaves for ROK

OW2904082690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0722 GMT 29 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 29 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama left Tokyo for a three-day trip to Seoul for talks with his South Korean counterpart Choe Ho-chung and other officials. The Nakayama-Choe meeting will likely center on resolving the legal status of third generation South Korean residents of Japan, Japanese Government sources said.

The pair will also discuss other bilateral matters, along with the Korean peninsula and global issues. The talks are expected to pave the way for a visit by South Korean President No Tae-u to Japan late next month.

South Korea has asked Japan to stop fingerprinting of Korean residents of Japan and requiring them to carry a special card identifying them as foreigners.

Returns From Visit 1 May

OW0105103790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0508 GMT 1 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 1 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama returned to Japan on Tuesday after a three-day visit to South Korea.

Nakayama will leave for Prague on Tuesday evening on a six-day visit to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Minister Shiozaki Urges Solidarity on Islands

OW0105004490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1432 GMT 30 Apr 90

[By Tim Johnson]

[Text] Nemuro, Hokkaido, April 30 KYODO—Japanese public opinion must remain unified in demanding the wholesale return of three islands and a group of islets occupied by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II, State Minister Jun Shiozaki said Monday in this port town on Japan's northernmost main island. "I am swept by the realization that these four islands must be returned to us en bloc," Shiozaki said as he braved a fierce rain storm to peer toward Soviet-controlled territory just 3.7 kilometers across a narrow strait off cape Nosappu.

"Soviet President (Mikhail) Gorbachev will be coming to Japan next year and so public opinion must be consolidated (by then)," said Shiozaki, who heads the Management and Coordination Agency. Officials said

Shiozaki's remarks reflect the government's strong concern over calls by those frustrated with the decades-old territorial stalemate with Moscow for Japan to switch to a more results-oriented approach.

Shiozaki's plea for the Japanese people to unite behind the government's all-or-nothing position comes on the heels of a controversial suggestion made last week by influential Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) politician Shin Kanemaru. Kanemaru said Japan should first strive for the return of the two smallest islands, Shikotan and the Habomai group, and later work on getting back Kunashiri and Etorofu.

Officials accompanying Shiozaki said Kanemaru's remarks dealt a heavy blow to the government campaign to raise the level of public awareness of the need for national solidarity if negotiations with Moscow are to bear fruit.

Mitsuo Yanami, the head of a group of islanders evicted at war's end by the Soviets, expressed dismay that a prominent individual would express such a divergent view in a public forum. Yanami warned that Japan has been made to look weak in the eyes of the Soviets and that the potential for gains during Gorbachev's visit has been jeopardized.

But one local journalist asked Shiozaki if the government's insistence on the return of the four islands at once will not result "in the loss of any opportunity to get them back at all." Shiozaki responded that the government's position is "only natural" in light of the fact that the four islands are historically and legally "inherent Japanese territory."

Some hard-pressed fishermen in Nemuro, however, have embraced a concept of "fish before territory" and favor a "phased return" of Shikotan and the Habomais in order to secure access to the resource-rich seas around them. Local fishing cooperative representatives explained to Shiozaki at a hotel here that Nemuro faces a bleak economic future in the face of Soviet cutbacks in the amount of their allocated salmon catch and the related depopulation of the town.

Shiozaki stressed the fishing problem would be solved hand-in-hand with the territorial question, but pledged in the meantime that the government will continue extending special funding to the depressed region.

Shiozaki was told by a local reporter that some townspeople are anxious for the government to relax its present ban on Soviet travel into Nemuro, viewing it as an obstacle to the city's economic and cultural development.

The state minister took issue with Gorbachev's reported remarks last week with respect to Japan's territorial claims that "the Soviet Union has no territory to spare."

"No country has territory to spare," he said, "but it must be recognized that these are our inherent territories," he said.

Accord Reached With Soviets on Salmon Quota

OW2904061790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0548 GMT 29 Apr 90

[Text] Moscow, April 29 KYODO—Japanese and Soviet negotiators have agreed to fix Japan's salmon fishing quota in the open seas of the northern Pacific this year at 11,000 tons, down 4,000 tons from last year. The negotiators reached the accord in their talks here Saturday, which followed their failure to compromise in negotiations in Tokyo last March.

In the latest talks, Japan also agreed to pay a 3.15 billion-yen fishing cooperation money to the Soviets, according to Japanese delegation sources. This compared with 3.35 billion yen paid last year.

The salmon fishing period in the open seas of the northern Pacific was set from May 20 to June 15, the sources said.

Apart from the quota, the negotiators agreed that Japanese firms which take part in private-level Japan-Soviet joint ventures for salmon resources reproduction will get a 6,000-ton catch quota within the Soviets' 200-mile zone. Last year's quota in this category was 5,000 tons.

In addition, both sides agreed that Japanese fishing boats can buy up to 1,000 tons of salmon caught by Soviet fishermen in the Soviets' 200-mile zone, the sources said.

Observers predict Japan will face even greater difficulty in next year's negotiations because the Soviets are calling for a total ban on salmon fishing in open seas of the area beginning in 1992. Moscow is making the proposal due to its fear that the such fishing could seriously reduce the number of salmon returning to rivers on the Soviet coast.

New Soviet Aircraft 'Likely' To Be Deployed

OW2904142490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 29 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 29 KYODO—The Soviet Union is likely to deploy at least one advanced aircraft carrier to its Pacific Fleet in the mid-1990s, Defense Agency sources said Sunday.

The Soviet Navy is building three new aircraft carriers, according to the U.S. Navy. A 65,000-ton Tbilisi-class aircraft carrier has been on sea trials and will be commissioned in Europe in 1991, the sources said.

Another aircraft carrier of the same class will be on sea trials by 1992 and be commissioned in the mid-1990s in the Pacific, they said. A Tbilisi-class aircraft carrier will be able to carry some 60 combat fighters, they said.

Two Kiev-class aircraft carriers have been operational in the Pacific, they said.

Minister To Meet PRC Central Bank Governor

OW2704043490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0237 GMT 27 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said Friday the head of China's national bank has requested to meet him during the upcoming meeting of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to begin Wednesday in New Delhi.

Hashimoto made the remark at a press conference following a cabinet meeting Friday morning. Hashimoto said he and Li Guixian, governor of the People's Bank of China, may discuss such issues as the resumption of a third series of yen-based loans to China.

Asked whether he expects major progress on the issue during the proposed meeting, Hashimoto said "I don't know if we can go that far. I'm looking toward the future. It will also be important for us to discuss each other's economic conditions," he said.

Price of Chinese Fuel Coal To Be Raised

OW2804085890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT 27 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO—A Japanese firm agreed with China on Friday to raise the price of Chinese fuel coal to be purchased in fiscal 1990 by 4.0 percent to 40.45 dollars per ton free on board (fob).

Japan Coal Development Co., a firm jointly held by member companies of the Japanese electric power industry, said the accord was reached with China National Coal Import and Export Corp. during resumed talks in Shanghai. It was the third straight year in which the coal price was increased.

The agreement also calls for the Japanese company to import about 2.5 million tons in fiscal 1990, ending March 31, 1991. Of the total, 1.5 million tons will be supplied to the power industry and the rest to the cement industry.

LDP's Watanabe Leaves for Visit to China

OW2904062090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0551 GMT 29 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 29 KYODO—Michio Watanabe, former policy affairs council chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], left for Shanghai Sunday shortly after noon. Watanabe will go to Beijing from Shanghai. He is to meet with Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin and other leaders on Thursday and Friday.

He is hoping to visit Vietnam before returning to Tokyo on May 8. Japan is actively participating in the Cambodian peace process.

Watanabe is being accompanied by Koji Kakizawa, chairman of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee and former Defense Agency Director Taku Yamazaki, both of whom are members of the Watanabe faction.

Kaifu on Economic Relations With ASEAN

BK3004114390 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1019 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, Apr 30 (OANA/ANTARA)—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu has stated that his country hoped the investment climate in Indonesia would improve further.

In a recent written interview with ANTARA in conjunction with his planned visit to Indonesia this week, Prime Minister Kaifu further said Japan believes that the easing of a wide range of economic regulations would have a positive impact on Indonesia's economic development. This policy, so far seen in the increase of Indonesian exports of non-petroleum products, seems to be paying off, he added.

Concerning Japan's relations with ASEAN countries, Prime Minister Kaifu said that Japan has long made the development and promotion of relations with the six ASEAN countries an important pillar of its foreign policy. "We are making every effort in the spirit of the international cooperation initiative to promote expanded cooperative relations with these countries politically, economically and culturally," he insisted.

Politically, he went on, Japan is taking every opportunity to build closer dialogue on many mutual concerns. For example, recognizing that the Cambodian problem is the prime barrier to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, Japan has been consulting with the ASEAN countries and doing what it can to contribute to the solution of the problem, he added.

In the area of economic cooperation, Prime Minister Kaifu said that Japan has designated the ASEAN countries as a top priority area for economic cooperation and has been very positive in its cooperative efforts. He went on to say that about 30 percent of all Japanese bilateral Official Development Aid (ODA) went to the ASEAN countries in 1988.

He also said that steady progress is being made on the two billion U.S. dollar worth ASEAN-Japan development fund announced by former prime minister Takeshita at the December 1987 Japan-ASEAN summit meeting, among other things, to promote Japanese private-sector investment in ASEAN.

Prime Minister Kaifu also spoke on trade between Japan and its ASEAN partners, where he said that efforts by both Japan and the ASEAN countries to expand their trade, the yen's appreciation, and other factors have resulted in considerable growth in the two-way trade since 1987.

In 1988, he said, Japan's trade with the ASEAN countries accounted for about 10 percent of its total trade worldwide, making this the third most important area for Japan after the United States and the European Community (EC). In addition, he went on, Japan has taken a series of deregulatory measures with special attention to the ASEAN countries.

The Japanese leader further said that following the interim agreement on tropical products in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, Japan took the initiative to lower its tariffs on a large number of tropical products, including many from the ASEAN countries, without waiting for other countries to act first.

Concerning the recent developments in Eastern Europe, Prime Minister Kaifu said that the move towards democratization, liberalization and market economies was bound to have a direct impact on world peace and prosperity. "We also feel they merit concerted Western support. Accordingly, Japan is taking an active part to support for Poland, Hungary, and other East European countries," he added.

He also said that Japan is systematically expanding its total assistance volume and is taking care to see that its support for Eastern Europe does not affect its support for the third world. "Japan has long emphasized its relations with the rest of Asia since it is itself an Asian country, and there has been no change in this policy," he insisted.

Prime Minister Kaifu is expected here on Friday [4 May] for a three-day official visit to Indonesia, during which he will have a meeting with President Suharto on Saturday [5 May].

Protesters Meet Royal Navy Squadron in Sasebo

OW2804045090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0339 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] Nagasaki, April 28 KYODO—A British Royal Navy training fleet [as received], led by the 2,500-ton frigate Ariadne, arrived Saturday morning in Sasebo, Nagasaki Prefecture, for a four-day goodwill visit and was greeted by an antinuclear demonstration.

Some 80 people, greatly outnumbered by riot police, held a meeting outside the port to oppose the British ships' visit on the grounds that it violates Japan's three nonnuclear principles of not manufacturing, possessing, or allowing entry to nuclear weapons.

The Ariadne is equipped to carry nuclear antisubmarine depth charges.

The demonstration was peaceful, police said.

The three British ships earlier visited Tokyo and Kure, Hiroshima Prefecture.

Nippon Meat Buys Australian Meat Packing Firm

OW2804073090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0451 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 28 KYODO—Nippon Meat Packers Inc., a leading meat processor, said Saturday it bought Thomas Borthwick and Sons (TBS) (Australia) Ltd., a major Australian beef processor, on April 1. The purchase, estimated to have cost 32 million Australian dollars, is Nippon Meat's fourth acquisition of a firm engaged in the production or processing of beef.

Nippon Meat Packers Australia Pty. Ltd., a subsidiary of the Japanese meat-processing giant, set up a joint venture, which acquired TBS, with a local trust firm belonging to Mackay Sugar Cooperative Association Ltd.

Nippon Meat bought a 70 percent stake in the joint venture capitalized at 7.5 million Australian dollars, the company said.

TBS has two plants that have a combined capacity to process 600 head of cattle a day.

Nippon Meat's previous acquisition of Oakey Abattoir Pty. Ltd. and its recent takeover of TBS gave the firm the capacity to process five times as much beef as the biggest processing plant in Japan.

The meat-packing giant will export most of the beef processed by TBS to the U.S. and Europe, company officials said. The firm plans to eventually export 20-30 percent of the TBS-processed meat to Japan following the scheduled beef import liberalization in April 1991.

Nippon Meat expects sales of the joint venture for the first year to reach 200 million Australian dollars, they said.

LDP Rejects Opposition Demands on Budget

OW2704132790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1209 GMT 27 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on Friday rejected a demand by four noncommunist opposition parties for changes in the fiscal 1990 draft budget, LDP officials said. The Japan Socialist Party, Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party, and the United Social Democratic Party called on the LDP to scrap the 3 percent consumption tax introduced last April and to change the government draft budget, which includes revenues from the levy.

The opposition camp estimated that fiscal 1990 revenues will decrease by 2.2 trillion yen if the consumption tax is ended October 1.

To make up for the revenue loss, the four parties called for reinstatement of the commodity tax and a strengthening of taxes on capital gains stemming from securities transactions. They submitted a package of four tax-related bills in the House of Representatives of the Diet on April 19 which would abolish the tax and asked the LDP to reply to their demand by April 25.

The LDP, however, dismissed the opposition demand, saying the government draft for the 1990 budget is the best and tax reforms, including establishment of the consumption tax, are the correct policy choice.

Kanezo Muraoka, chairman of the LDP's Diet Policy Committee, conveyed the ruling party's reply separately to the four opposition parties. Muraoka, however, showed a flexible stance toward other opposition budget-related demands covering welfare and land policies.

'Middle Core' Group Claims Arson Responsibility

OW3004092390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0709 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 30 (KYODO)—Radicals belonging to the Chukakuha (Middle Core) Faction on Monday claimed their responsibility for an arson at a business executive's home in Yokohama last week. The radical group, in its newspaper ZENSHIN, said its members conducted a fire attack last Wednesday at the home of Keisuke Aoki, 58, executive director of the Japan Airport Building Co.

The fire broke out in the garage burning a car. Nobody was injured, though Aoki, his wife and daughter were at home.

A dry battery, wires, and an empty can, believed to be parts of an incendiary device, were discovered near the burned car, police said.

Aoki's company manages buildings at Tokyo's Haneda Airport and operates duty-free shops at Narita International Airport in Chiba Prefecture.

Ineffective Use of Energy Supply Reported

OW2804115790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 28 KYODO—A government advisory panel has drafted recommendations on energy policy, urging greater conservation and more effective use, according to official sources. The recommendations will highlight a revised long-term energy supply/demand outlook to be published in June by the advisory committee for energy, the sources said.

The committee, an advisory body to the Minister of International Trade and Industry, is reviewing the outlook for the first time in three years. It was mapped out in 1983 and updated in 1987.

The draft recommendations, drawn up by the panel's subcommittee on energy conservation, are based on the belief that Japan must give top priority to saving and efficiency in use to cope with a future supply shortage and global warming, the sources said. Specifically, the subcommittee calls for utilization of heat released from factories and power plants, recycling of used paper, bottles and durable consumer goods such as electrical appliances, and promotion of school education on energy conservation, they said.

Only 35 percent of energy supply in Japan is used effectively, with the rest lost in the process of transmission or conversion from one form of energy to another, they added.

Nuclear-Powered Ship Completes Tests in Aomori

OW2804115490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] Aomori, April 28 KYODO—Japan's only nuclear-powered vessel ended tests of its power output capacity Saturday at Sekinehama Port in Mutsu, Aomori Prefecture, officials said. The officials of the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute said the basic capability of the reactor is good and that they could confirm the effect of repair work is enough since there was no radiation leakage.

The 8,242-ton Mutsu underwent testing of its reactor since March 29 after being out of operation for 16 years following radiation leakage on its maiden test cruise. The tests were aimed at raising the reactor's output level to 20 percent of its capacity.

The Mutsu will leave the port June 7 to undergo further tests in the Pacific to bring the reactor power to full capacity, the officials said.

Continuing Decline in Vehicle Exports Analyzed

OW2604131890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT 26 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—Japan's exports of cars, trucks, and buses tumbled for the fourth consecutive year in fiscal 1989, mainly due to reduced shipments to the United States, industry figures showed Thursday. Vehicle exports in fiscal 1989, which ended March 31, totaled 5,817,044, down 6.0 percent from a year earlier. The proportion of exports to total production was 44.9 percent, down 3.4 percentage points from 48.3 percent in the previous year, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said.

Car exports to the U.S., Japan's largest car export market, showed a sharp fall of 10.3 percent to 1,954,364 cars, remaining under the voluntary export restraint ceiling of 2,300,000 cars for the third straight year.

Industry analysts attributed the decline to further expansion of production within the U.S. by Japanese automakers, combined with a continued economic slowdown in the U.S. Japanese automakers' production in the U.S. increased sharply to 1,128,678 cars in 1989 from 794,371 cars the year before.

Calls for abolition of voluntary export restraints may reemerge among Japanese automakers, they added.

Of the total exports, cars accounted for 4,405,565, down 3.7 percent, trucks 1,375,279, down 12.6 percent, and buses 36,200, down 19.3 percent.

Vehicle exports including trucks and buses to the U.S., which accounts for over 40 percent of vehicle exports by Japan, marked a 14.0 percent year-on-year drop to 2,380,010.

By maker, exports by Toyota Motor Corp. declined 9.2 percent to 1,669,274, and those by Nissan Motor Co. Dropped 9.0 percent to 987,614.

Meanwhile, automobile exports in March totaled 551,997, up 0.8 percent from a year earlier, the association said.

Mitsubishi Denies Venture With Volvo, Renault

OW2804115590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0737 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 28 KYODO—The chairman of Mitsubishi Motors Corp. on Saturday strongly denied news reports that the automaker is discussing a possibile three-way joint venture with Sweden's Volvo and France's Renault to produce passenger cars. "No such discussions are taking place," said Toyoo Tate. He admitted that his firm is looking for partners in setting up a production site in Europe prior to the 1992 market integration of the European Community.

Discussions involving the three automakers on setting up joint production, however, are not taking place, he said, noting that Mitsubishi had not even met with representatives from Renault.

Tate also denied a separate news report suggesting that Mitsubishi had agreed to produce cars jointly with Volvo. "My firm just said the other day that we had not decided whether to enter into a joint production agreement with Volvo," he said. "Nothing has been decided," he said, adding that his company "is only at the stage where it is studying various possibilities."

Mongolia

General Secretary Interviewed on Elections

PM0105091490 Paris LE FIGARO in French 27 Apr 90 p 4

[Interview with Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party General Secretary Gombojabyn Ochirbat by Jean Leclerc du Sablon in Ulaanbaatar—date not given]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar—[Leclerc du Sablon] You witnessed the fall of the ruling communist regime in Prague. What did you think of that?

[Ochirbat] I was quite impressed to see the young people and students demonstrating their discontent with the party leadership. The latter failed to abandon totalitarianism.

[Leclerc du Sablon] There have been demonstrations for democracy in Mongolia too. Was your party surprised?

[Ochirbat] The former leadership (led by Jambyn Batmonh—LE FIGARO editor's note) may have been surprised. It failed to understand the new situation in the world and in this country. It did not have a deep understanding of the situation and clung to old methods. We have wasted a great deal of time. Because it failed to adapt and change its state of mind, it was forced to resign. Moreover, that was the right approach—it did not want to make the crisis worse.

[Leclerc du Sablon] What do you think are the reasons for these demonstrations?

[Ochirbat] It must be admitted that for several years there has been an aspiration to change the system, to overcome the Stalinist-type authoritarian bureaucracy and democratize society. The main reason is serious stagnation because of the Soviet Union is the only model. The people's discontent stems from the distortions, contradictions, and the critical situation which has appeared in several spheres of social life.

[Leclerc du Sablon] Which ones? What are the successes of Mongolia's 70 years of socialism?

[Ochirbat] We have followed the path of social progress and there have been many changes—the right to work, to rest, to education, and to healthcare.

[Leclerc du Sablon] Have the upheavals in Eastern Europe had an influence?

[Ochirbat] It is possible that the events in the USSR and the East European countries have aroused a similar thirst for change in Mongolia. We are a long way from Europe, but the interdependece of the nations in the world is growing in an unbelievable way. However, this is not the main cause. The solution to the problems which have built up for a long time must be rather different from that sought by other countries.

[Leclerc du Sablon] Is you desire for renewal not contradicted by the presence in the new team of people who collaborated with the former Tsedenbal regime, including you?

[Ochirbat] It is impossible to label all those who worked in the Central Committee at the time as Tsedenbalists. That would be a new form of repression. The new Central Committee comprises people who are convinced of the need to end authoritarianism and who are capable of renewing the party.

[Leclerc du Sablon] Is it conceivable that the new opposition parties will cooperate with the government?

[Ochirbat] All the parties which respect the Constitution, the people's vital interests, and which want to create a human and democratic society can cooperate within the government.

[Leclerc du Sablon] But Article 89 of your Constitution demands that every Mongolian "cherishes socialist ownership, the sacrosanct foundation of socialism." Does this not disqualify the new parties, some of which reject socialism and want a market economy?

[Ochirbat] The majority of recently formed parties want a human and democratic society.

[Leclerc du Sablon] Is that an adequate condition?

[Ochirbat] Frankly, I cannot anticipate the results of the discussions on the draft electoral law which is to be adopted in mid-May.

[Leclerc du Sablon] In case of an election defeat, are you prepared to give up power?

[Ochirbat] We must respect the people's verdict: A party which loses the elections must give up power. This is true for us too. But I am convinced that this will not happen.

[Leclerc du Sablon] The current renewal has a religious aspect: Would you allow the Dalai Lama to visit Mongolia?

[Ochirbat] He has already come here twice (in the seventies—LE FIGARO editor's note). I personally think that conditions are even better than before for a visit by the Dalai Lama.

G. Ochirbat Views Reform Policy in Interview

OW2904141290 Ulaanbaatar International Service in Japanese 1100 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Ochirbat, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], gave an interview to ASAHI Television reporter Nobuo Yasue of Japan. He said that concrete measures have already been carried into practice for reform, which is under way in Mongolia, and the resolution has been adopted at the extraordinary congress of the MPRP.

Opposition Leader Interviewed on Reform Measures

PM0105073490 Paris LE MONDE in French 29-30 Apr 90 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Political Reform 'Excludes All Those Who Do Not Follow Socialism' Opposition Leader Tells Us"]

[Text] Around 10,000 opposition members demonstrated on Friday 27 April outside the government building in Ulaanbaatar in favor of replacing the existing parliament by a multiparty house pending the general elections scheduled for July. No incident was reported despite a strong army presence. We have received from Mr. Tsolmon, one of the leaders of the Mongolian Democratic Union and a member of the Coordination Council of the Mongolian Democratic Party [MDP]—an opposition party—this report on the limits of the reforms in Ulaanbaatar.

"The recent meeting of the national assembly did not live up to our expectations. It debated futile points for hours and left the fundamental question unanswered: Will Mongolia have a democratic regime based on a multiparty system?

"The government had promised to have discussions with us before the party congress and the assembly. Those discussions did not take place and important meetings were held without consulting us. The result is pitiful, especially on two points.

"First, there is the use of the word 'socialism' in the Constitution. We had demanded the rewording of Article 82, which enshrined the hegemony of the People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and the adoption of a document which made it possible to legalize any party struggling for "a democratic and human society." The text adopted by the assembly only recognizes the parties struggling for "a democratic and human socialism" and in practice excludes all those, like our party, who do not follow socialism.

"Second, there is the delineation of election constituencies. Our movement has primarily won support in the cities, and people in the rural districts have remained more or less ignorant of what has happened because the official press has taken care not to give them any information. These people have therefore been made to play the role they were given in the assembly: They were made to applaud the inclusion of the word "socialism" and support an aberrant electoral system: one deputy for 10,000 inhabitants in Ulaanbaatar and one for 3,000 inhabitants in the rural districts. The communists know that in the city the democratic movements can obtain half the votes.

Stalin, Pol Pot, and Tsedenbal....

"In addition, the party finance law forbids any funding from abroad. Is this not a strange measure from a party which has been financed by a foreign country for 60 years?

"Indeed, we could scarcely obtain more from this assembly than what it was created to do. We therefore heard all the slogans. For instance, friendship with the Russians. The Soviet ambassador is the former Irkutsk Communist Party leader and is certainly not a diplomat. He did not conceal his intention of telling the Mongolians what to do; we have demanded that he be sent home.

It is difficult to make Europeans understand the atmosphere of subservience in which we have grown accustomed to living. The Comintern played a stifling role for too long. It was Comintern which formerly turned the Mongolian party into a Marxist-Leninist party and gave the Mongolians other foreign "isms." But expressions like "the dictatorship of the proletariat" were regarded as univeral despite the real sitaution. It was this misunderstanding which produced Enver Hoxha, Mao Zedong, Stalin, Ceausescu, Kim Il-song, Pol Pot, and Tsedenbal.

Many of our deputies lived all their lives with "the party" as their only horizon. When they were told that there were people who wanted other parties, they thought disaster had struck.

"We want a pluralist political system. We want the principles to be clear, otherwise there are great dangers, even with men of quality—look how Mr. Gorbachev is behaving in Lithuania.

"We have nothing against the existence of a communist party. If there are people who identify with it, it is natural for them to be able to express their view. But it must be that party's line and not automatically the government line."

We are calling for an end to the activities of Mongolsovtsvetmet, the Soviet-Mongolian company which exploits the metal mines; the contract does not strike us as fair and must be reexamined. The Russians have certainly helped Mongolia, but the products which we obtain from them in exchange for vital raw materials are always of poor quality.

"A few months ago, Mr Gorbachev revealed that the Mongolian debt had risen to more than 9 billion rubles, in others words, if you convert it into Mongolian tugriks, 20,000 tugriks per capita. The average annual salary is around 7,000 tugriks. The Soviet deputies have demanded the payment of that debt. Nobody is capable of checking the bill because, for instance, there was no monitoring before the sixties.

"Despite everything, the essential thing is still the establishment of a real democracy and an end to this stupid behavior which falsifies feelings at the same time as the accounts. What about our party? The MDP is fundamentally a bourgeois party. Our members themselves were shocked by the word when I first used it. But that is what it is. We want three kinds of ownership: state, cooperative, and private. We want to remove the quota restrictions on private property. The result will be that we will see a large number of small property owners flourishing. Of course, disparities of wealth will clearly emerge, but the people will learn that they count instead of just being clients. We can expect this to produce a new impetus which will take Mongolia out of this dreadful gloom which it all too often projects.

UNEN Interviews New Culture Minister

OW3004112890 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] In an interview with the daily UNEN correspondent, newly appointed Culture Minister of Mongolia Baljinnyam has noted that the development of national culture was the concern not only of the corresponding ministry, but of the state as a whole. He spoke for the need of refusal from the so-called residual principle of financing culture and extra idealization of creative activity. The minister singled out a constant study from the inexhaustible folk art traditions, restoration of the national cultural heritage in combination with the classical Asian and European art.

The minister told about the creation of an independent Mongol film and Mongolian Press Association. What is more, the minister declared his intention to continue his career as a film producer and shooting of a feature film about the Genghis Khan.

Presidium Meets on Founding New State Newspaper

OW3004063490 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] The Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural has held a meeting on founding the state's new central organ, the newspaper PEOPLE'S RIGHT, which is to become the tribune of democracy and openness. It has been decided to start issuing this periodical from the second half of this year three times a week, and to publish the existing socio-political magazine PEOPLE'S STATE once in two months.

The Presidium also decided to establish the general press editorial of the People's Great Hural Presidium and the Council of Ministers.

Journalists Union Holds Sixth Congress

OW3004122690 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] The Mongolian Journalists Union has held its sixth congress in Ulaanbaatar. The congress discussed questions of granting people full and efficient information on the present situation in the country and the conditions of development of the reconstruction and renewal process, and pluralism of views on defending the rights of journalists, improving the social problems, and developing new thinking.

The congress approved a platform of the Mongolian Journalists Union and its new rules.

Gombosuren Greets Dumas on Anniversary Date

OW3004122590 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Republic of France, Mongolian Foreign Minister Gombosuren and his French counterpart Roland Dumas have exchanged congratulatory messages expressing their will to devote further and strengthen the bilateral friendship and cooperation.

Organization Marks Afghan Revolution Anniversary

OW3004122490 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the April revolution in Afghanistan, the Executive Council of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, the Mongol-Afghan Friendship Society have received the Afghan children who were taken care of at one of the kindergartens in Ulaanbaatar.

Twenty-seven children who came from Afghanistan two years ago gave a concert at the meeting.

North Korea

May Day Festivities Celebrated Across Country

Party, Government Cadres Celebrate

SK0105083290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 1 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA)—The workers and other working people of Korea are significantly celebrating the centenary of the May Day.

Colourful functions were held at industrial establishments across the country.

Party and government cadres comrades O Chin-u, Yon Hyong-muk, Yi Chong-ok, Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, Kang Song-san, So Yun-sok, Choe Kwang, Han Song-yong, Hyon Mu-kwang, Hong Song-nam, Kim Pok-sin, Cho Se-ung, Hong Si-hak, Pak Nam-ki, So Kwan-hui, Kim Yun-hyok, Kim Hwan, Kim Chang-chu, directors of departments of the party Central Committee, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, senior officials of local party and power bodies, administration and economic organs and working people's organizations went to major industrial establishments of the country to mark May Day together with workers there.

Meetings marking the centenary of May Day were held on April 30 at major industrial establishments including the Chollima steel complex, Kim Chaek iron and steel complex, the Hwanghae iron and steel complex, the ministry of Yongsong machine industries, the Taean heavy machine complex, the komdok mining complex, the Anju district coal mining complex, the Sungni general motor works, the Nampo ship building complex, the Pukchang thermal power complex, the sunchon vinalon complex, the Hungnam fertilizer complex, with cadres from the capital city and local districts participating in them.

Reports were delivered there by party and government cadres and other cadres from capital city and local districts who went to the spots.

Performances were given by art circles of workers that Day at different industrial establishments.

Rally Marks Centennial

SK0105090090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 1 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA)—A grand national rally was held at the 150,000-seat May Day Stadium here today to mark the centenary of May Day, the interntional holiday of the working class of the world.

Attending the national rally were Kim Yong-nam, Chong Chun-ki and Kang Hui-won, Choe Tae-pok, Kim Chung-nin and Yun Ki-pok, and other party and government cadres.

Cho Il-min, chief of the Pyongyang mission of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" (Hanminjon), members of delegations and home-visiting groups of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and overseas Koreans from the Soviet Union, China, the United States, etc. staying in the socialist homeland were present.

Foreign diplomatic envoys and embassy officials of different countries here and foreign guests staying in Korea were present on invitation.

Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report at the rally.

The reporter said:
Over the past century long historical period since May Day began to be observed as the militant holiday demonstrating the united might of the working class of the world, the working class and other labouring people all over the world have vigorously waged the noble struggle for freedom and liberation under the banner of unity against the internationally aligned imperialist reactionary forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:
"Unity is the mightiest weapon of the working class. Since its first days in the arena of history, the working class has always regarded unity as its most precious weapon in the struggle against international capital, and on the strength of unity it has won formidable struggles."

Human history has constantly advanced and the looks of the world have fundamentally changed thanks to the united struggle of the working class and other labouring people to oppose the domination and subjugation of capital and realise their chajusong.

Today the imperialist colonial system is being finally destroyed on the globe and the working class and other labouring masses of all countries struggle constantly against the exploitation and plunder, racial discrimination and war moves of the imperialists and colonialists while intensifying international unity and solidarity.

It is the main trend of our time irresistible to any force that the working class and other labouring people of the world advance along the true road of human liberation, the road of chajusong, as the masters of their own destinies. The steering wheel of the development of the contemporary human history is in the hands of the people fighting against imperialism and for peace, national independence and social progress, not in the hands of the imperialists and colonialists.

Our party and people have so far victoriously waged a protracted and arduous struggle for independence, sovereignty and socialism on the basis of strengthening the subject of the revolution, deeply conscious of their noble mission and duty for the Korean and the world revolution.

Our party has always firmly maintained the revolutionary position and principle of the working class in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, consolidating the stronghold of the revolution, the stronghold of socialism in the East, and actively supported the struggle of the world working class and revolutionary people under the slogan "Let us unite with the world people advocating chajusong!"

Our revolution has victoriously advanced along the straight path of socialism under the banner of independence against imperialism and the banner of unity in the historical vortex deciding the destiny of the revolution. The historical experience tells that when the working class and other labouring people of all countries regard the idea of unity as most valuable and staunchly fight in reliance on the united might of their own people and the international revolutionary forces, they can build a happy, new society where chajusong is realised comprehensively and a new world, independent, peaceful and prosperous.

Our party and people will strengthen the internal forces of our revolution, constantly develop the militant unity and bonds with the working class and progressive people of the world and positively contribute to carrying our revolutionary cause to accomplishment and making the whole world independent.

The banner of unity is what our working class and all other labouring people should invariably hold high in modelling the whole society on the chuche idea, said the reporter, adding:

They should firmly establish the chuche outlook on the revolution, resolutely defend the traditions of the unity of the whole party and the entire people based on the chuche idea under any situation and consolidate as firm as granite the single-hearted unity of our revolutionary ranks in which the leader, the party and the masses form an integral whole.

They should consistently implement the chuche-based revolutionary line of our party with loyalty to the party's leadership under the slogan "Let us live our own way!" And brilliantly accomplish the party's cause of building socialism as required by chuche.

On the occasion of the centenary of May Day, we once again proposed that the workers in the North and the South meet and celebrate the significant international holiday as a grand joint festival in Pyongyang and Seoul. This sincere proposal, however, has not been realised due to the obstructive moves of the South Korean authorities, the reporter noted, continuing:

It is only in South Korea that the workers cannot celebrate May Day, their international holiday. The country must be reunified in order to put an end to the society where the workers are deprived of the right to observe the international holiday and in order to establish national sovereignty.

The South Korean workers should firmly unite around the "National Council of Trade Unions" and undauntedly fight for independence, democracy and national reunification hand in glove with the students, peasants and other strata of people so as to overthrow the colonial military fascist rule in South Korea and accelerate the independence and democratisation of society and the cause of national reunification.

The reporter expressed deep thanks to the governments and peoples of all countries who have always sincerely supported our people's just cause of national reunification, and manifested the belief that they would as ever express firm solidarity with our people's cause of reunification.

He stressed that all the Koreans in the North and in the South and overseas would certainly frustrate the anti-national "northern policy" and "separate U.N. membership" plot of the separatists for the creation of "two Koreas" and accomplish the historical cause of national reunification with concerted efforts of the nation with the support and encouragement of the world progressive people who cherish justice and peace.

Turning to the acute struggle between socialism and imperialism, between progress and reaction in the international arena, the reporter said:
The imperialists are craftily working to disarm people and intensify aggression on the countries taking the road of independence and progress behind the facade of "peace" and "detente" and, on the other hand, bring the peoples of other countries under subjugation under the cloak of "assistance" and "cooperation."

No matter how desperately they May try, the imperialist reactionaries cannot reverse the current of history nor block the people's cause of socialism.

The reporter called on the world revolutionary people to intensify solidarity in the anti-imperialist struggle, frustrate the imperialist moves of intervention and aggression with concerted struggle, resolutely defend the principle of anti-imperialist independence, the principle of socialism and fight to the last to bring a bright future of mankind.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people will develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of socialist countries, the Third World countries and progressive countries of the world in accordance with the idea of independence, peace and friendship and actively support the peoples of all countries in the struggle for independence, peace, national sovereignty and social progress, the reporter emphasized.

The rally adopted an appeal to the South Korean workers.

The appeal extended warm support and encouragement to them in their patriotic struggle for vital rights and democracy and the reunification of the country.

It underscored the need for the South Korean workers to resolutely struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea, the termination of their colonial rule and the destruction of the No Tae-u military fascist dictatorship.

Workers, Foreign Guests Meet

SK0105095490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0855 GMT 1 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA)—A joint meeting of working people in Pyongyang and foreign guests was held at the May Day Stadium today to mark the centenary of May Day, an international holiday of the working class worldwide.

The festively decorated grand May Day Stadium with 150,000 seats and pleasure park situated in the picturesque Rungna Islet were crowded with many working people and students and people of all other walks of life in the city and foreigners who gathered to mark May Day.

Set up at the entrance of the stadium were a gate of pine branches decorated with letters greeting May Day and many decorations.

Among those present at the meeting were Kim Yong-nam, Chong Chun-ki and Kang Hui-won, Choe Tae-pok, Kim Chung-nin and Yun Ki-pok and other party and government cadres. Invited there were foreign diplomatic envoys here, embassy officials and foreign delegations and guests staying in our country.

Present on invitation were Cho Il-min, chief of the mission of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" in Pyongyang, members of delegations and visiting groups of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and overseas Koreans staying in the socialist homeland.

A colorful performance was given there by artistes in Pyongyang.

Foreigners also put on stage many programs they have prepared.

As bugle call reverberated far and wide at the end of the performance, pleasant sports and amusement games started at the stadium. Korean workers and foreign guests played such sports and amusement games as "pasting up letters" and "setting doves free," deepening the feelings of friendship.

Similar meetings also took place in Wonsan and other localities.

Editorial Commemorates KPA Anniversary

SK2804111590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0006 GMT 25 Apr 90

[NODONG SINMUN 25 April Editorial: "The Korean People's Army Is the Reliable Defender of Our Party's Cause, the Socialist Cause"]

[Text] Nearly 60 years have passed since our first armed forces were founded in the forests of Paektu. Today, we greet the 58th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army [KPA] at a time when infinitely bright prospects are being unfolded on the road before our party, the fatherland, and our socialist cause. All party members and the working people are overwhelmed with the great dignity and honor of having invincible revolutionary armed forces that can reliably defend the party and the revolution. They warmly congratulate the founding day of the KPA.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] on 25 April 1932 was a great historic event in pioneering the future path of the fatherland and the people and in victoriously advancing our revolution. With the founding of the KPRA, the long-cherished historic desire of the Korean communists and people to have their own powerful revolutionary armed forces came to be brilliantly realized, and a guarantee by the armed forces—which could consummate our revolutionary cause to the end under the banner of the chuche idea—was provided.

Recalling the entire course of the Korean revolution, which had to pioneer the destiny of the nation and to build socialism, confronting the most brutal imperialist aggressors, in the frontline of anti-imperialist struggle, we cannot but relive deep in our hearts the greatness of the achievements of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who founded the revolutionary armed forces of chuche. Our revolutionary armed forces, since the promulgation of their birth to the world, have traversed the road of proud victory. This glorious road radiates brilliantly as the road that has registered immortal achievements in safeguarding the destiny of our nation and in reliably defending the revolutionary cause, the socialist cause, with armed forces.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Our People's Army has heroically struggled to defend the party and the leader and to safeguard the fatherland and the gains of the revolution in the past and has, thus, registered great achievements for the party and the revolution.

The revolutionary armed forces are the defenders of the party's cause, the socialist cause. Socialism can be successfully built only when there exist the strong and powerful revolutionary armed forces, which are blessed with the leadership of the party. Socialism without a firm backing by armed forces cannot become solid nor it can surmount all sorts of trials in history. Neither can It adhere to its revolutionary character to the end. The victorious advance of the party's cause, the socialist cause, cannot be contemplated apart from the invincible might of our People's Army.

Our People's Army is the army that has created the greatest heroic epic in defending the fatherland, the revolution, and the party's cause. It is also the army that has registered immotal achievements, which will be recorded forever in the history of the fatherland. Thanks to the strong and powerful revolutionary armed forces of chuche, our country has been able to display a grand appearance as a dignified country, which any imperialist aggressors would not dare provoke, and our socialism has become a most solid socialism, which does not shake under any circumstances.

History has never before witnessed an army that, like our People's Army, is infinitely loyal to the party and the leader and has so greatly contributed to advancing the socialist cause through its heroic struggle and immortal exploits. Our revolutionary armed forces are the glorious armed forces that greatly contributed to pioneering the party's cause and to providing its firm historic roots.

It was none other than our revolutionary armed forces that pioneered the road of our revolution in the days of the arduous anti-Japanese struggle and played a decisive roles in the struggle for national liberation. The fact that the sacred cause for national liberation was achieved and that the foundation for the ages, on which our socialist cause can be victoriously advanced along the single road of chuche without the slightest degree of trepidation even under all adverse circumstances, has been provided cannot be conceived of without the indomitable struggle of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, who firmly rallied around the great general and struggled, shedding blood, for 15 long years, surmounting all arduous trials.

Our revolutionary armed forces safeguarded and defended with their lives the leader of our revolution even under the most arduous circumstances, upheld him as the center of great unity, and made outstanding contributions to saving our nation from suffering from the state of colonial bondage and to providing the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party. These are precisely the immortal achievements that our revolutionary armed forces registered in the period of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Our people's army is the glorious armed forces, which have registered great achievements in defending the gains of the revolution and in safeguarding and defending the party's cause.

After national liberation, there were numerous difficulties and obstacles on the road of advancing our party's cause; the fatherland and the revolution encountered serious trials, and whenever the enemies' maneuvers against socialism were intensified, standing at the head of the ranks, which resolutely defended the party and the revolution, was our army.

In the period of the great fatherland liberation war, by displaying matchless heroism and the spirit of self-sacrifice and upholding the supreme commander's order, the KPA, which inherited the KPRA's glorious tradition of loyalty, did not turn over even an inch of land to the enemies and bestowed a disgraceful defeat upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors who were boasting about being the most powerful in the world. In the period of socialist construction, as well, the People's Army sternly smashed the enemies' constant provocation maneuvers and reliably safeguarded and defended the country's security and the nation's sovereignty.

Our People's Army safeguarded political and ideological unity and the cohesion of the party and the revolutionary ranks and displayed high revolution-mindedness in the struggle of safeguarding the lofty leadership prestige of the party and the leader. In fact, it was our army that adhered to the singlehearted unity and cohesion of our party and the revolutionary ranks and most resolutely struggled to defend the party's cause under the slogan, "Let us defend the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song."

Because of the existence of the army, which knows only its leader and which never gives in as far as the problems related to the prestige of the party and the leader are concerned, the center of unity and leadership in our revolution has been firmly defended generation after generation.

Our People's Army has also made great contributions to the struggle to realize our party's socialist construction plan. Our People's Army is not only the powerful armed ranks that uphold the party's cause with armed forces, but it is also the unit of creation and construction that performs heroic exploits in the struggle of the grand socialist construction. The People's Army has excitedly rushed to all outposts of socialist construction in response to the party's call and unstintedly displayed the revolutionary spirit of fortitude there. Thus, our People's Army has done a lot of work for teh prosperity of the nation and for strengthening the country's might.

The lofty spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality that the People's Army possesses in realizing the party's plan is reflected extensively in the slogan, "Once the party has decided it, we will do it." This slogan, which has been presented in our People's Army for the first time, is a slogan of [word indistinct] in which the rock-firm faith that the honor of the revolutionary army can be glorified only on the road of thoroughly implementing the party's order and instruction without fail is reflected. It is also a heroic struggle slogan, in which beats the indomitable fighting heart of accepting the party's intent as a vital demand and as a supreme order and of gallantly fighting one's way through any rugged mountains or burning rivers, once the party has designated it.

Numerous monumental edifices and objects for the ages, including the Sohae lockgate and the Sunchon vinalon complex, which have been built today demonstrating the dignified appearance of the fatherland, are associated with the noble sweat of soldiers of our People's Army, who have displayed matchless devotion upholding the slogan of absoluteness and unconditionality. Our people will never forget the achievements of the soldiers of the People's Army who, while tightly defending the frontline of the fatherland holding rifles in their hands, have done a lot of work in the struggle to realize our party's far-sighted plan for the enrichment and development of the country and for the eternal happiness of our posterity.

Our revolutionary armed forces, which have embroidered their long history of nearly 60 years with proud victory and glory, have entered a high stage in their development today. Their political, ideological, military, and technological preparedness is very good. We can be proud, with lofty dignity and honor, of having built the ever-victorious and invincible revolutionary armed forces, which are capable of firmly defending the party's cause, the socialist cause of chuche, in any tempestuous trials of history. The KPA's might, which is capable of defending the party's cause to the end lies in the fact that it has a strong and firm revolutionary backbone.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: What pleases us very much today is that numerous members of the People's Army who make up its revolutionary backbone, the core elements of the People's Army, have been raised.

Having a strong and firm mainstay is a key factor that determines the destiny of army building. The security of the country and future prospects of the revolution depend greatly on the might of the army. Accordingly, the might and invincibility of the army is influenced by the role of its core elements.

When our revolutionary armed forces were founded, there were few revolutionary hard core members who had been disciplined amid a grim revolutionary struggle.

However, there are numerous revolutionary hard core members in the People's Army. All services and branches of our People's Army are composed of excellent military and political cadres. This is the most precious asset that cannot be exchanged with anything in reinforcing the overall revolutionary forces and in firmly defending the cause of the party.

The revolutionary backbone of our People's Army is revolutionaries nurtured by the party and the leader. Not to mention the aged fighters of the army who directly took part in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, all military and political cadres have been brought up in the bosom of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party and have long struggled in the interests of the party and the revolution in a devoted manner.

The commanders of our army are firmly and thoroughly armed with our party's idea of building a chuche-oriented army, think and act with it as their sole guideline, and make the invaluable political life given by their party endlessly shine.

For this very reason, the hard core members of our revolutionary armed forces are the most sturdy ones, who are never shaken by any storms.

The commanding cadres who constitute the backbone of our People's Army are not only sound politically and ideologically but have a rich fighting experience. Since the commanders who won victory both over the Japanese imperialist aggressors and over the U.S. imperialists and who have been disciplined and tested in the struggle to imbue the entire army with the chuche idea have played a key role in building the army, our People's Army has become a powerful army today and can firmly safeguard the cause of our party in any difficult and complicated circumstances.

The might of our People's Army as revolutionary armed forces that are able to uphold the cause of the party to the end also lies in the fact that the entire army is filled with inheritable faith—faith in loyalty.

The might of the revolutionary army is precisely political and ideological power. It is guaranteed by how solid the faith of the soldiers is. If the faith of the soldiers with guns is shaken, the basis of the socialist cause in terms of armed force is shaken and the army cannot perform its mission and role as that of the party and the leader.

The faith that the revolutionary people and army should cherish is an inheritable faith. It is the boundless loyalty of invariably upholding the leader [yongdoja] generation after generation with pure hearts, is the resoluteness of keeping the pledge sworn before the party and the leader to the end, and the lofty spirit of trying to defend the firm single-hearted unity of the revolutionary ranks around the party and the leader forever.

The revolutionary army that struggles with this faith will be able to defeat any imperialist army of aggression and to firmly defend the party and the leader under any difficult circumstances.

From the initial period of their founding, our revolutionary armed forces were the ranks of invincible fighters with firm faith. Through their practical experience and struggle, the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters defended their leader [yongdoja] with their lives on the basis of their unswerving faith that only when they follow the great general can they attain national liberation and the victory of the revolution. Also, they fulfilled the obligation of being the fighters of the general.

Those ranks that have most thoroughly inherited this invincible faith, which early overflew the forests of Mt. Paektu, are our revolutionary armed forces.

Today, new generations are becoming the (?basic) forces of our People's Army. Their hearts are burning with a sense of ardent loyalty, which the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters embedded. Resolving to devote their lives to fighting for the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution as Kim Hyon and Cha Kwang-su did is the invariable faith of the soldiers of our People's Army.

Because of this faith, innumerable heralded or unheralded heroes, who have moved all people of the country with their heroic acts, have been produced among our soldiers, and our People's Army enjoys absolute support and love among the people literally as the most reliable defenders of our party.

Because this army is overflowing with loyalty passed on from generation to generation, our party and the revolutionary ranks are powerful and the lineage of chuche is being strongly inherited.

The KPA has also been firmly prepared as invincible armed forces able to uphold the cause of the party to the end in terms of their organizational spirit, discipline, and military technique.

Today, an iron-strong discipline, order, and orderly system of command, in which the entire army moves as one under the monolithic leadership of the party center, have been established.

The revolutionary discipline governing our army is a self-awakened discipline based on the burning loyalty and high level of ideological resoluteness of all men and officers of the People's Army who are determined to uphold our party's leadership, and is a revolutionary discipline in which they implement the orders and directives of the party without any wavering at any time and under all circumstances.

As the cause of building a chuche-oriented army has been powerfully accelerated under the party's leadership, our People's Army has been equipped with modern weapons and combat technology and equipment; all soldiers have been prepared to be one-a-match-for-100 soldiers with a high level of military technique; and the bonds of blood between our army and people have been strengthened more than ever before.

Today, we can assuredly state that we have built invincible revolutionary armed forces, which are able to defeat any aggressors, to share their fate with the party under any difficult or complicated circumstances, and to resolutely defend the party's cause.

Our invincible revolutionary armed forces, which have been prepared in an excellent way in all aspects—including in terms of the resoluteness of the revolutionary backbone, the revolutionary faith of soldiers, and a high level of military technology—give all people great pride, confidence, and firm conviction in the invincibility of our party-led chuche revolutionary cause and its bright future.

It is because of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party that our revolutionary armed forces have brilliantly performed their noble mission before the fatherland and the people in the long course of our revolution and that they have been strengthened and developed into matchless ranks.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song early on advanced the idea and theory of building a chuche-oriented army, has wisely led the struggle to embody it, and has devoted all efforts and pains to enhance the combat capabilities of our revolutionary army in an all-round manner.

Because they have been led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed commander and most outstanding military strategist, our revolutionary armed forces have been able to always win fights against the enemy and have demonstrated their pride as an army with invincible might and a rich fighting experience.

The greatest honor and pride of our People's Army and the source of its invincible might lie precisely in upholding in high esteem as the supreme commander the most seasoned and greatest respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who has led the revolution at the van of the people and army for a long period of time, more than 60 years—the great founder of our revolutionary forces, who personally founded armed ranks during the glorious period of pioneering the Korean revolution and declared their founding to the world, and the legendary hero, who has created epoch-making military miracles by leading all types of revolutionary wars, including guerrilla battles, regular combats, and modern warfare, to shining victory.

Our party is a great guide, which leads the KPA to victory and glory.

Putting forward the revolutionary policy for remodeling the entire army on the chuche idea, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il energetically led our army so that it can accomplish the mission and role as the great leader's army and the party's army.

All work involved in the building of the army from the work of strengthening the political and ideological indoctrination in the People's Army to the work of firmly fostering the revolutionary backbone elements, of modernizing the military equipment, and of developing and enriching the chuche-oriented tactics and strategy, is being brilliantly achieved by our party.

Reality shows that the revolutionary army should be thoroughly led by the party, and only when it is led by the party, which is endlessly loyal to the leader's revolutionary cause, can it demonstrate its pride as a glorious army, which is carrying out in an excellent way the glorious mission as the reliable defender of the fatherland, the revolution, and the socialist cause.

The Korean revolution, which was pioneered in the Paektu forest has not ended. Grave and enormous tasks lay before us. Today our revolutionary situation is still strained.

Each year the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique frenziedly stage adventurous war exercises, such as the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, and drag enormous amounts of nuclear weapons and military equipment into South Korea.

The reality demands that we should continuously and properly carry out the work of strengthening the People's Army based on the great victory and success we have attained in the building of the army.

The People's Army is the defender and servant of the fatherland. The security and bright future of our nation largely depend on the might of the People's Army. Trusting the people and the army, our party is building socialism, while adhering to the chuche-oriented position and to the revolutionary principles.

Keenly realizing the grave mission assigned by the times and history, the KPA should further strengthen its combat capabilities in order to excellently carry out the mission as the army of the party and the leader forever and as the reliable defender of the fatherland and the revolution.

What is most important in strengthening the might of our People's Army is to more brightly make the tradition of loyalty to invariably upholding the party and the leader bloom. That the army upholds the leadership of the party and the leader is vital work, which should not allow even the slightest degree of deviation whether in the past or at present and whether in time of arduous war or in the days of socialist construction.

The army that is separated from the party of the working class and that is outside of the party's leadership is an army that has lost its life as the revolutionary army. Such an army cannot accomplish the mission as the reliable defender of the socialist cause.

All soldiers should treasure the brilliant tradition of loyalty created by our party and should totally entrust their destinies to the party and to the leader. Thus, they should protect the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks like they would protect their own eyes. Cherishing the great pride in being the defender of the most superior and lively socialist cause, which was pioneered by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and which our party is glorifying, the officers and men of the People's Army should defend their leader, their party, their system, and their fatherland with their lives.

Under the slogan for remodeling the entire army on the chuche idea, all soldiers should more firmly establish the monolithic ideological system of the party within the army and highly demonstrate the revolutionary trait of thoroughly and unconditionally implementing our party's unique military ideas, theories, and policies.

It is the source of indomitable might of the revolutionary army to strengthen the blood ties with the people and to have absolute support from the people. Nothing is more important and more vital for the revolutionary army, which is organized by genuine sons and daughters of the people and struggling for the sacred cause of the people, than having the support and love of the popular masses. The history in which our revolutionary armed forces were strengthened and developed was a proud course in which the firm unity between the army and the people was attained while breaking through various trials and sharing joys and sorrows with each other and in which this unity has been constantly strengthened.

From the first day of its founding, our army assumed as its firm guideline the slogan that guerrillas cannot live without people just as a fish cannot live without water, and directed greatest strength to the work of strengthening the blood ties with the people. Our army struggled to safeguard the interests, property, and lives of the people, not minding water or fire.

The unity between the army and the people in our country is the firm unity taht did not waver even a slight degree during the period of arduous trial and is the lofty unity based on one aspiration and one will to uphold the party's cause.

All soldiers of the People's Army should, in today's era of the Worker's Party, more comprehensively make the tradition of unity between the army and the people, which was embroidered in every page of proud history of struggle of our revolutionary armed forces, blossom.

Always bearing in mind that without the People's Army, one cannot think of the fatherland's security and prosperity nor can one protect our superior and happy new socialist life, all the people should sincerely support the People's Army and actively contribute to the work of strengthening the army.

Amid firm ties between the people, who love and help the army like their own kin, and the army, which devotedly serves the people, our party's cause will advance constantly and tenaciously.

What is particularly important in strengthening our overall revolutionary armed forces is for all of the people and soldiers to always firmly maintain the position and principle of the working class under all circumstances by cherishing the firm conviction in the future of the revolution and faith in certain victory.

The principle of class struggle has not changed nor has the revolutionary principle changed. Although the imperialists loudly talk about peace and arms reduction, their aggressive nature has not changed nor has the danger of aggression and war been eliminated from the earth. If one relaxes one's alertness and gives up the principles, being deceived by the imperialists' tricks, one will loose the revolutionary gains that one has won with blood, and national sovereignty will be cruelly trampled underfoot. This is a serious lesson taught by history.

From the outset, the revolutionary army and the people should always have heightened vigilance against the imperialists even in the days when a gun report and cannonade do not resound, not to mention the times of arduous class struggle, and should maintain the posture of alertness and mobilization.

All soldiers of the People's Army should firmly arm themselves with the class awareness of the working class, should endlessly hate the class enemy and should live and struggle in a revolutionary manner by firmly grasping the revolutionary weapons—the class weapons—which the party and the people gave them, whatever wind may blow.

Cherishing the lofty revolutionary spirit, all party members and workers should tenaciously safeguard the chuche-oriented socialist system from various maneuvers of the enemy and should effect a new turning point in the struggle to accomplish the magnificent socialist construction plans put forward by our party.

Today, with its endless loyalty to the party and to the party's cause, its firm principles, its spirit of devoted service for the fatherland and the people and its immortal achievements made before the socialist cause, the KPA is highly demonstrating its grand appearance as the most dignified revolutionary army. No force can block the advance of these iron-clad ranks.

The greater victory and honor will illuminate the future of our People's Army, which is tenaciously defending and protecting the chuche socialist cause—our party's cause—in firm unity around the party Central Committee headed by the respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

Editorial Urges Bolstering Party Education

SK3004105690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA)—It is an important task in the education in party policies to implant in the minds of the party members and other working people the firm conviction that our party's line and policies are most righteous and we will always emerge victory when we advance along the road indicated by the party, stresses NODONG SINMUN today in an editorial.

The editorial says:
For the party members and working people to have a deep understanding of the justness of the party policies, is an ideological and spiritual source for them to struggle with optimism and confidence in a certain victory of the cause of the party, the cause of socialism.

Our party's line and policies are a correct guideline which gives scientific answers to all questions arising in the revolution and construction and victoriously leads the building of socialism and communism along the most straight road.

The strengthened education in party policies helps the party members and other working people have a clear understanding of the justness and essence of our party's line and policies and ways for their implementation, think and act according to the party's idea and intention and solve all the matters in the revolution and construction our own way.

Strengthening the education in the party's policies in keeping with the requirements of the developing reality enables the party members and other working people to accept the party policies with immense pleasure and honour, deeply aware that it is a requirement of the noblest life, before considering it as an order or duty and to devote themselves to their implementation.

Referring to the tasks in education in the party policies, the editorial stresses;

It is particularly important to make the popular masses deeply understand that the party's line such as the policy of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea, the line of the three revolutions, the policy of strengthening the party's leadership, the Chongsan-ri spirit and and Chongsan-ri method and the Taean work system is the most righteous one that guarantee the sure victory and invincibility of the cause of our socialism.

Daily on Workers' Loyalty to Leadership

SK3004104290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 30 Apr 90

["It Is First Duty of Working People's Organisations To Remain Intensely Loyal to Party's Leadership"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the fifth anniversary of the publication of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's work "On Further Strengthening Party Guidance on the Work of Working People's Organisations" (April 30, 1985).

The work is a highly important one which clearly indicates the way of strengthening and developing working people's organisations into revolutionary ones faithful to the cause of the party and making them fully discharge their mission and role.

The work allroundly clarifies theoretical and practical questions in strengthening party guidance from the question of making working people's organisations militant organisations boundlessly faithful to party's leadership to the question of helping them discharge their duties and increasing their independence.

The article says:
What is important in strengthening party guidance on the work of working people's organisations is, first of all, to strengthen and develop working people's organisations into militant ones boundlessly faithful to party's leadership.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out:

"The party's leadership is the basic requirement of the construction and activities of the working people's organisations and it is the primary duty of the working people's organisations to remain intensely loyal to the party's leadership."

Our party is the great guide which builds, strengthens and develops working people's organisations and leads them to discharge their mission and role with success.

Only under the correct leadership of our party can working people's organisations strengthen and develop into political organisations which have achieved unity in ideology and will on the basis of the chuche idea, the idea of the party, and defend their revolutionary characters as peripheral organisations of the party and discharge their duties in any adversity.

Only when they are under the correct leadership of the party can the working people's organisations resolutely smash all the manoeuvres of the imperialists to undermine socialist countries from within and share the same destiny with the party to the end on the road of socialism.

For these organisations to remain intensely loyal to the party's leadership is the true road for all their members to glorify their valuable political life.

In his work dear Comrade Kim Chong-il laid stress on strengthening party guidance on the work of working people's organisations so that they may carry out their duties well and increasing their independence. He put forward the task to turn the work with working people's organisations into that of party committees and clarified ways of carrying it out.

The work of working people's organisations has been intensified along the road indicated by the work, so that working people's organisations are now creditably discharging their mission as the outer organisations of the party boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader.

Chuche Idea Hailed in Seminar Held in South

SK2704152090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 27 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA)—A seminar on the chuche idea was held by the members of the "April 15 society" in South Korea on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song, according to a report.

At the seminar a certain Choe said:
Our people extend thanks to President Kim Il-song who brightly indicates the road ahead of our nation and mankind by founding the chuche idea.

Without knowing the chuche idea which illumines the true path of the nation and mankind it is impossible to open up a broad avenue for the nation and take a correct direction for humanity, he stressed.

A member of the society surnamed Son said that in human history there has been no ideology that won sympathy of all people like the chuche idea. The chuche idea is an idea that most scientifically indicates the way of national, class and human liberation on the basis of the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything, he stressed.

He called for more deeply, broadly and powerfully conducting in various ways activities for the study and dissemination of the chuche idea which was authored by President Kim Il-song and is being developed and enriched by dear Mr. Kim Chong-il.

* Kim Chong-il's Method of Youth Work Noted

902C0169A Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 23 Feb 90 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Dear Leader Comrade's Method of Youth Work"]

[Text] Currently, among League of Socialist Working Youth (LSWY) organizations and youths, the campaign to learn from the dear leader comrade is evermore intensifying under the slogan of loyalty "Let us emulate the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il!."

With an all-out vigorous launching of the task of emulating the dear leader comrade's method of youth work and his study method, along with the task of learning from the greatness of his thoughts and theories, the greatness of his leadership, the greatness of moral character, and his infinite loyalty to the great leader, this campaign is demonstrating its ever greater vitality with each passing day as the driving force for intensifying and developing LSWY work and youth indoctrination work.

One of the important questions involving this campaign is how to learn in depth and master the immortal achievements and experience of the dear leader comrade in leading the youth movement and resolutely defend and preserve them, and how to put what has been learned into practice.

The dear leader comrade pointed out as follows: "What is important in stepping up indoctrination regarding the party is to widely publicize our party's achievements in the revolution and construction."

The dear leader comrade, the great inheritor of the chuche revolutionary cause, from the early days of his glorious revolutionary activity, wisely organized and led the youth movement in our country with a profound understanding of the importance of youth work, thereby accumulating immortal achievements and a rich experience.

Included in the achievements and experience accumulated by the dear leader comrade while organizing and leading youth work are the achievement in developing and enriching anew the chuche-oriented thought and theory on the youth movement, the achievement and experience in consolidating the LSWY ranks into a chuche-based military revolutionary force infinitely loyal to the leader, the achievement and experience in indoctrinating and bringing up youths as chuche-type communist revolutionaries developed all-around, and the achievement and experience in enhancing the vanguard and shock brigade role of the youth in socialist construction through drives such as the youth shock brigade movement. They also involve all theoretical and practical problems arising in youth work, such as problems concerning the work method suited to the characteristics of youths and the work ethos of functionaries engaged in youth work.

These achievements and experience are a veritable encyclopedia on the ideological theories concerning youth work which our LSWY functionaries should actively study and emulate, and a valuable revolutionary treasure which enables LSWY work to strengthen and develop constantly.

The method of youth work invented by the dear leader comrade has constantly brought about a new turn in strengthening and developing the LSWY as a chuche-oriented youth organization and a reliable political reserve of the party and in preparing the youth solidly as a youth vanguard united around the party with one mind and as successors to the chuche revolutionary cause.

Reality shows that an important guarantee for continually strengthening the LSWY in organizational and ideological terms and carrying out work with the youth more dynamically by enhancing the self-reliant and independent character of LSWY organizations lies in actively learning from the achievements and experience of the dear leader comrade and thoroughly emulating them.

LSWY organizations and functionaries at all levels, with a correct understanding of the important significance of the task of emulating the dear leader comrade's method of youth work, should push this work in a more energetic and substantive manner, so that they may resolutely protect, preserve, and glorify the dear leader comrade's immortal achievements and experience in youth work and put what they have learned from them into practice thoroughly.

What is most important in this connection is to study in depth and comprehend the dear leader comrade's achievements in the ideological and theoretical aspect of the youth movement.

The dear leader comrade, who is a great thinker and theorist, by further developing and enriching the thought and theory founded by the respected and beloved leader on the chuche-based communist youth movement, has comprehensively elucidated the thoughts and theories on the youth movement and youth work, ranging from the theory on the intrinsic nature and mission of the communist youth movement to the theory on building a youth league and the youthful work method and ethos.

LSWY functionaries should systematically and comprehensively study the dear leader comrade's writings and remarks on youth work in order to deeply understand the thought and theory contained in them and apprehend the originality and greatness of that thought and theory. At the same time, they should actively struggle to protect and preserve resolutely the brilliant successes scored in the youth movement and LSWY work through the implementation of that thought and theory and constantly carry on and develop it.

Another important thing in implementing the dear leader comrade's method of youth work is to study in depth and comprehend his achievements in work experience in firmly establishing within the LSWY the unitary ideology system of the party, the party leadership system, and in solidly consolidating the LSWY ranks into a militant force of loyalty and developing them to suit the demands of developing realities.

Putting infinite loyalty to the party and the leader at the forefront as the basic principle governing the building of the LSWY and its activity, the dear leader comrade has energetically led the efforts to accelerate the conversion of the whole LSWY to the chuche ideology. As a result, he has gotten the LSWY to be permeated thoroughly with the unitary ideology system of the party and establish within it the revolutionary work system and organizational discipline by which the whole LSWY moves as one under party leadership.

LSWY functionaries should study in depth and comprehend these valuable achievements and concrete experience, and with them as a guide, thoroughly establish within the LSWY the revolutionary work system of upholding the unitary ideology system of the party and party leadership with loyalty, and constantly intensify the task of enhancing organizational discipline.

In implementing the dear leader comrade's method of youth work, it is also important for LSWY functionaries to study and emulate his achievements and experience in bringing up the youth as reliable inheritors of the chuche revolutionary cause, infinitely loyal to the party and the leader and gifted with knowledge, virtue, a stalwart physical strength, by conducting political and ideological indoctrination work among the youth in an innovative and substantive manner.

The dear leader comrade has set examples in person while sagaciously leading the LSWY to take a tight grip on political and ideological indoctrination work, with indoctrination in loyalty as its basic content, and conduct political and ideological indoctrination among the youth in diverse forms and methods to suit their characteristics and in a manner suitable to the LSWY's own character and mission.

LSWY functionaries, by fully emulating the dear leader comrade's innovative method of and valuable experience in the indoctrination of the youth, should bring about a new turnaround in the indoctrination of the youth, and in particular, conduct indoctrination in loyalty to the party and the leader and the indoctrination work designed to have the youth take the lead in the new upswing of the 1990's.

Regarding the youth as the most energetic contingent of society, the dear leader comrade has accumulated achievements and experience in making them well known for their glory and exploits as the vanguard and shock brigade of socialist construction; and emulation of these achievements and experience constitutes an important substance in the implementation of his method of youth work.

The dear leader comrade has organized and led various economic activities and mass movements to suit the characteristics of the youth so that they may play a vanguard and shock brigade role in socialist economic construction, and in this process, has produced brilliant achievements and has gained valuable experience.

LSWY functionaries should constantly develop various mass movements founded by the dear leader comrade to suit the characteristics of the youth, and in particular, carry out in a more substantive manner youth brigade activities, the "movement of loyalty to create model machines by learning from No 26 lathe," the "youth reserve depot" movement, and various other movements to do good things, so that all youths continue to add luster to their glory as the vanguard and shock brigade of socialist construction.

In implementing the dear leader comrade's method of youth work, LSWY functionaries should exert great efforts to actively learn from the valuable example of youthful work method and work ethos set by him and thoroughly emulate them.

From the early days when he began to organize and lead youth work, the dear leader comrade led LSWY functionaries by the hand to perform all work in a breathtaking, bold and daring manner, always with youthful spirit and fervor, and assiduously carry through to the end any task once they started it until it was completed, with definite priority on political work, work with people, over all other work; and in this process, he set personal examples. In addition, likening youthful functionaries to fragrant flowers attracting bees and butterflies, he has meticulously led LSWY functionaries by showing a noble personal example of how they should be the true servants of the youth by working always with a people-minded work ethos. LSWY functionaries should learn and emulate the brilliant example set by the dear leader comrade of the work method and ethos of youthful functionaries as it is, so that they may become the true indoctrinators and intimate friends of the youth and the true functionaries who conduct work with the youth energetically as intended by the party.

For thoroughgoing implementation of the dear leader comrade's method of youth work, it is imperative to closely study it and become fully versed in it.

LSWY functionaries should closely study the dear leader comrade's documents on youth work and books about his achievements in the youth movement and his experience in youth work and get acquainted with them completely.

LSWY organizations at all levels, including LSWY committees at the provincial, municipal, county, and industrial complex levels, should launch the work of studying and mastering the dear leader comrade's method of youth work in various forms and methods and in a substantive manner, while carrying out on a normal basis the work of learning from the chairmen of base-level organizations and learning through school, short training courses, and workshops.

In addition, all LSWY work should be organized and conducted precisely in accordance with the dear leader comrade's method of youth work, and in this work, functionaries at higher levels, particularly responsible functionaries, should show an example.

In this way, in organizing a particular LSWY organizational life or indoctrination work, they should study in depth the dear leader comrade's experience and example in that particular area and organize it exactly according to the example, so that the activities and work method of all LSWY functionaries, including the chairmen of base-level organizations, may proceed after the pattern of the dear leader comrade's method of youth work both in name and reality.

The work of thoroughly implementing the dear leader comrade's method of youth work, as a task designed to preserve and glorify the immortal achievements made by our party in youth work, constitutes the basic way for bringing about a revolutionary turnaround in the work of the LSWY.

LSWY organizations and functionaries at all levels, with a tight grip on the task of thoroughly implementing the dear leader comrade's method of youth work, should push this task all the more vigorously and thus develop LSWY work onto a a new stage to suit the realistic demands of the onward movement of the 1990's.

* Importance of Technical Revolutions Stressed

902C0168A Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 25 Feb 90 p 2

[Article by Kim Sang-chu: "Fulfilling Brilliantly the Four Technical Revolutions in Rural Areas Is an Important Task in Fully Translating the Thesis on the Agrarian Question Into Reality"]

[Text] Today our people and youth solemnly mark the 26th anniversary of the publication of the "Thesis on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," an immortal classic work by our great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, with great pride and confidence.

The Thesis has fully demonstrated its validity and vitality in the socialist rural construction in our country in the past period.

Through their practical experience and real life, our people are firmly convinced that only by advancing on the road pointed to by the Thesis can they solve the agrarian question once and for all.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out:

"The 'Thesis on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country' by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is our party's rural construction program and a brilliant blueprint for solving the agrarian question once and for all."

Our party set forth the task to put the Thesis completely into reality in the next few years.

Only by fully putting the Thesis into reality is it possible to eliminate all sorts of gaps between the urban and rural areas and bring about a decisive turnaround in achieving the complete victory of socialism.

In order to fully translate the Thesis into reality, we must accelerate the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—vigorously in the countryside; consolidate and develop cooperative ownership, turning it into ownership by all the people; and by doing so, give the peasants the working-class nature and industrialize agriculture.

One of the important things in industrializing agriculture and giving the peasants the working-class nature is to accomplish the tasks of the four technical revolutions. It is our party's firm resolution to bring to completion in the next few years the four technical revolutions listed in the Thesis—full irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization.

Our great leader in his New Year's address this year gave clear-cut elucidations about completing irrigation networks on higher levels and pushing through mechanization and chemicalization energetically.

Accomplishing the four technical revolution goals successfully is a very important task in fully realizing what the Thesis set forth.

It is because only by completing full irrigation network, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization on even higher levels can we realize the industrialization of agriculture, free peasants from backbreaking labor completely, increase agricultural production decisively and, at the same time, successfully carry out the work of revolutionizing the agricultural workers and give them the working-class nature.

To remove the substantial difference between industrial and agricultural labor and free peasants from backbreaking labor by lifting the levels of technical provisions in the rural economy, we must industrialize agriculture. And the basic way of industrializing agriculture is, precisely, to accomplish the tasks of the four technical revolutions.

The four technical revolutions are important revolutionary tasks to equip the rural economy with modern machinery and technology, widely introduce research results of agricultural science and radically develop agricultural production—and by doing so, to free peasants from backbreaking labor and make their livelihood affluent and civilized.

In agriculture, when levels of technical provisions improve markedly and modern machines and technologies replace manual labor, agricultural labor—while maintaining its characteristics as labor to care for living things on vast fields with land as the basic means of production—will essentially be converted into the same type of labor as industrial labor in that it is based on modern technology. This mens that there will essentially be no more difference between industrial and agricultural labor.

When agriculture has been industrialized and when there exists no basic difference between industrial and agricultural labor any longer, the peasants, too, will no doubt be freed completely from backbreaking labor and will be doing their work more easily, more enjoyably and with greater efficiency. In this context, fulfilling the four technical revolutions is not a mere technical, administrative-type task just for producing a lot of material wealth by developing agricultural technique and increasing farm production, but a lofty political task to free the agricultural workers—already liberated from exploitation and oppression—this time even from the constraints of nature. That is why our party attaches such great importance to the four technical revolutions and put such heavy emphasis on efforts to accomplish them.

The tasks of the four technical revolutions, when accomplished, will rapidly increase agricultural production and thereby positively contribute to improving the living standards of the people.

We must ensure a more affluent life for the people, materially and culturally, solving food, clothing and housing problems more satisfactorily. Of these, we must basically put greater emphasis on solving the food problem.

A satisfactory solution to the food problem is unthinkable apart from agricultural development. And agricultural development can be firmly guaranteed only through the fulfillment of the four technical revolutions.

The four technical revolutions develop productive forces in agriculture to high levels, laying solid foundations of agricultural production unaffected by weather, climatic conditions and other fortuities and thereby making it possible to develop agricultural production uninterruptedly at a high rate of speed. Full irrigation and chemicalization in the rural economy serve to protect crops from damage by flood, drought, blight and noxious insects and increase fertility of soil, with decisive improvements in the conditions for growing crops. Thus, they bring about decisive gains in the harvest per unit of area, opening the way for agricultural production to develop rapidly and safely.

Meanwhile, mechanization and electrification in the rural economy pave the way for all the work that has been backbreaking and highly demanding to be done more easily by using machines and electricity, decisively increasing the productivity of agricultural labor and positively contributing to expanding the per-capital production. Mechanization and chemicalization serve also to widely introduce research results of agricultural science and apply advanced farming methods to realize intensive agricultural production on high levels, thus ensuring that the demands of the chuche method of farming are met thoroughly. Furthermore, they create sufficient conditions to make smooth agricultural production possible on new arable land that keeps expanding as a result of tideland reclamation projects and the discover-new-land movement.

Also, the firm material and technological foundations resulting from the fulfillment of the four technical revolutions enable us to carry out the diversification of the rural economy by effectively combining various branches of agricultural production, and thus to meet the demands of the people for larger varieties of farm products more satisfactorily.

Fulfilling the tasks of the four technical revolutions accelerates the ideological revolution and the cultural revolution in the countryside, creating the basic condition for converting cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people. It thus positively contributes to fulfilling the overall tasks set forth in the Thesis.

While heavily depending on progress in the ideological revolution and the cultural revolution, fulfillment of the four technical revolutions in the rural areas itself greatly helps to accelerate that of the ideological revolution and the cultural revolution.

The four technical revolutions make agricultural labor an easier, more enjoyable and efficient one, expand production of farm products decisively and build a more affluent and civilized life for peasants, materially and culturally. In this course, the agricultural workers come to realize more keenly the true superiority and traction of the socialist system over the capitalist system through their own real life and to give full play to their revolutionary resolution and creative initiative for devoting themselves to strengthening and developing that system.

Fulfillment of the tasks of the four technical revolutions also turns the agricultural workers' labor into a massive, collective one based on modern machinery and technology, thus changing its nature to be more compatible with the characteristics of the socialist collective economy.

This enables the agricultural workers to arm themselves firmly with the collectivist ideology and develop ideological and moral features and qualification as socialist workers capable of subordinating individual interests to collective ones and devoting themselves to struggling in the interests of the collective. The four technical revolutions will also reduce the working hours decisively in agriculture, making an eight-hour work day basically feasible in rural areas, too. This will create conditions for ensuring sufficient rest and a cultural life for peasants, too, and create possibilities for them to further improve their technical and cultural levels.

The four technical revolutions create conditions for converting cooperative ownership into ownership by all the people. Fulfillment of the tasks of the four technical revolutions will lift agricultural productive forces onto high levels of development. As agricultural productive forces develop onto high levels, the socialization levels of the means of production also go higher.

Also, of the fixed assets serving cooperative farms, the proportions of those belonging to ownership by all the people grow larger as the four technical revolutions make progress. This creates conditions very favorable for satisfactorily solving the question of turning cooperative ownership into ownership by all the people.

All this shows that fulfillment of the four technical revolutions in the countryside paves the way for bringing to reality all the tasks set forth in the Thesis ahead of schedule.

Our party already achieved great results in this field in the past period by relying on the superiority of its cooperative agricultural economy and vigorously pushing the four technical revolutions in the countryside. Full irrigation and electrification programs have already been carried out superbly, while mechanization and chemicalization are also advancing on high levels with no let-up.

Our future task in bringing the four technical revolutions to completion is to consolidate what we have achieved and, at the same time, improve them further to higher levels to better meet the demands of the industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

We must complete waterway construction currently under way expeditiously and resolve irrigation water problems once and for all, introduce overall dry-field irrigation systems and, by doing so, ensure that our farming is safe from any drought or other unfavorable natural conditions. In addition, we must push energetically the construction of power plants and build more medium- and small-size power plants so that we can utilize electricity in every possible way. To bring to completion the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy, we must build, and send to the countryside, more tractors and trucks. Various medium- and small-size implements should also be designed and put to use actively so that every type of work is mechanized. At the same time, we must radically expand the production of various chemical fertilizer, herbicides and insecticides, and do weeding entirely by chemical power.

All members of the Socialist Working Youth League and all the youth must correctly recognize the significance and importance of fulfilling the four technical revolutions to fully translate the Thesis into reality. Also correctly aware of the tasks and methods involved in bringing the Thesis to reality, they must give powerful play to their honorable role as the spearhead and the shock brigade of the struggles to attain the four technical revolutions in the countryside.

Modernization Prompts Increased Shoe Production

SK3004125690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA)—The shoes production capacity is growing in Korea.

According to Kim To-kun, director of a department of the General Bureau of Shoemaking Industry, shoemaking factories have been built or expanded and their modernisation level has risen in recent years to boost the production capacity 20 percent.

An injection-molding shop with an annual production capacity of millions of pairs of shoes and a sole shop with the production capacity of hundreds of thousands of pairs made their appearance at the Pyongyang vinyl chloride shoemaking factory, nearly doubling its production capacity and largely increasing the variety of shoes.

A production capacity of millions of pairs of canvass shoes has been additionally created at the Sunchon leather shoes factory.

Besides, shoemaking factories across the country including those in Sariwon and Chongjin have been reconstructed and expanded on a modern line.

Many shoes production bases, big and small, have been built in different parts of the country.

Today, the shoemaking industry is harmoniously developing to produce a wide variety of shoes for various purposes.

The shoes production bases mass-produce various smart and durable shoes catering to the tastes of the people for different seasons to satisfactorily meet the needs of the population.

This year Korea will create new production capacity of millions of pairs of shoes.

Nagwon Machine Complex Fulfills Apr Quota

SK2804102690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 28 (KCNA)—The Nagwon machine complex, a leading large machine producer of Korea, fulfilled its April plan at 100.6 percent as of April 21, the plan set 14.2 percent higher than the same month's last year.

The complex also overfulfilled the quarterly quota much higher than that of the same period last year.

The deep boring machine shop carried out general assembling, which had taken three months in the past, in 20 days through a vigorous drive for increased production.

The forging shop actively introduced advanced methods of work and carried out the forging of 1,300 items of 86 kinds in six days. It had taken a whole month in the past.

The complex produces modern large machines and ordered equipment such as large oxygen plant, hydraulic excavator, large driller and vacuum filter by the hundreds every year and sends them to different domains of the national economy.

It is widely known as "factory of self-reliance" as it manufactured large pumps, "Chollima" excavators and cranes by its own efforts and technology in the 1950s when the country was in a difficult situation.

* Increased Production, Economization Urged

902C0156A Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 Feb 90 p 2

[Article by Dr. Choe Chun-taek: "Mobilization of Reserves for Increased Production and Economization, and Economic Accounting"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his 1990 New Year's address and again at the 17th plenum of the sixth party Central Committee, referred to waging vigorous struggles in all the branches of the people's economy for increased production and economization, clearly enunciating the direction and method.

Increased production and economization are achieved through mobilization of reserves. Reserves for increased production and economization are potential for maximum production and minimum use of social labor. They are hidden possibilities and resources yet to be utilized.

Reserves for increased production and economization can be mobilized and utilized properly only through economic accounting, which is the means to project them and control them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"Socialism can be built successfully only on the basis of strict accounting and scientific control."

Strict accounting and scientific control is a powerful means of successful socialist construction through mobilization of reserves for increased production and economization. Needless to say, in socialist society, the decisive factor making mobilization of reserves possible for accelerated socialist construction is the high ideological consciousness of the working people. However, in the complex, large-scale socialist economy in our country, reserves for increased production and economization can be most effectively mobilized and utilized when the working people's high ideological consciousness is backed up by strict economic accounting.

The reason why economic accounting in socialist society serves as a means to mobilize reserves for increased production and economization and accelerate socialist economic construction is, first of all, that it is a way to correctly project the actual state of production and consumption and thus constitutes a powerful means to work out rational measures for seeking and mobilizing such reserves.

The economic accounting function vividly shows, in a numerical language, the state of production and consumption in the process of social reproduction, enabling us to have a scientific perception and a proper grasp of it. The vigorous progress in the chucheization, modernization and scientization programs turned our national economy into a complex large-scale socialist economy; what we hear verbally or see visually are not enough to grasp it properly; only by strict accounting and scientific control is it possible to grasp the actual state as clearly as we read our own palms.

Economic accounting, mirroring vividly the actual state of production and consumption, is a means to examine and analyze with anatomical precision results of production and management activities, as well as factors involved in them; it is an important means to work out rational measures for mobilizing reserves for increased production and economization on the basis of the conclusions reached through examinations and analyses. Such analyses based on the accounting of data would clarify, and define precisely, the size and composition of economic phenomena emerging in the course of social reproduction, their mutual relationships, speed of development and balances, thereby enabling us to properly seek out reserves for increased production and economization and formulate scientific measures for their effective mobilization and utilization.

Another reason why economic accounting constitutes a means to mobilize reserves for increased production and economization and accelerate socialist economic construction is that it serves the purpose of control over production and management activities.

Reflection and control of economic activities are the two functions of economic accounting inseparable from each other. As such, the process of economic accounting itself is a reaction to production and management activity and, at the same time, it is a process of control leading to the mobilization of reserves for increased production and economization.

Such being the important role of economic accounting in a socialist economy, our party has been paying deep attention to strengthening the work of economic accounting, using it as an important tool of socialist economic control.

Today, as the chucheization, modernization and scientization of the people's economy have made vigorous progress and, as a result, the economy has grown incomparably in size and the inter-branch, inter-enterprise links are more complex than ever, the realities in our country make it a pressing demand that we further improve and strengthen economic accounting work.

An important task in the present period in improving and strengthening economic accounting work in accordance with the realistic demands of the developing socialist economy is, first of all, for functionaries to have correct understanding about economic accounting and properly use it as a powerful means to accelerate socialist economic construction.

In capitalist society, economic accounting is a tool for exploitation of working people and pursuit of profits. It belongs to private business of individual capitalists and, under the principle of "business secret," the process is full of falsehood, hypocrisy and deception. However, things are different in socialist society based on the collectivist method of management, where, apart from accounting, it is impossible to move even a step the highly organized economy which dovetails in every part like an organic body on an entire social scale. Apart from accounting, it is impossible to realize collectivist control of the people's economy that forms an organic body or to manage the huge, complex economy, or further even to successfully build socialism itself. In the economy of our country, highly modernized and organized and standing on complex built-in economic links, an important factor ensuring mobilization of reserves for increased production and economization also lies in improving and strengthening our economic accounting. This demands that functionaries correctly recognize the importance of economic accounting and always pay deep attention to improving and strengthening it.

An important matter in improving and strengthening economic accounting is to make absolutely sure that it is scientific and objective.

Being scientific and objective is the life of economic accounting, and the inherent demand of economic accounting in socialist society where the interests of the state, organizations, enterprises and the working people are basically one and the same. Only by conducting economic accounting objectively by precisely reflecting facts as they are, in compliance with scientific laws and principles is it possible to come up with an accurate picture of production and consumption and to work out scientific measures to implement the party guidelines on mobilizing reserves for increased production and economization and thereby generate great revolutionary upsurges in economic construction.

In order to ensure that our economic accounting is scientific and objective, we must thoroughly root out the dregs of old thoughts still lingering in the heads of functionaries, such as the fame-seeking attitude and particularism. If the dregs of old ideas should be allowed to remain in the heads of people, it would lead to false accounting and reporting such as by acts of inflating on results of work and expanding on things that require endorsements. This, when coupled with irresponsibility, could even lead to the practice of manipulating figures on an office desk away from scientific measurements and computation. Without overcoming these dregs of old ideas and without enhancing self-awareness among the working people as the masters of the nation's economy, we cannot make the function of economic accounting perform its role to the fullest as a powerful weapon for accelerating socialist economic construction.

At the same time, we must thoroughly establish the weighing and measuring systems and set up strict standards for the entire process of economic accounting ranging from the collection of data to their processing and analyses; then, conduct accounting in accordance with a scientific methodology and universal and unified systems. This constitutes an important factor ensuring the scientific, objective quality of accounting.

Also important in improving and strengthening economic accounting is to ensure detailed accounting.

Detailed planning inevitably demands detailed accounting and this demand becomes an increasingly pressing one as socialist construction makes headway and the nation's economic foundations further consolidate. Therefore, indicators and the methodology for economic accounting should by all means be improved and perfected in the direction of promoting detailed accounting in consistency with this inevitability. Only by developing that way can the process of economic accounting produce a clear picture of concrete actual details of realities and of the production and consumption that keeps expanding on a massive scale, making it possible to work out detailed, careful measures to mobilize reserves for increased production and economization and accelerate economic construction.

For detailed accounting, it is necessary to improve and bring constantly closer to perfection the indicators and methodology involved in detailed planning so as to produce a clear, detailed picture of the production processes. It is particularly necessary to fully compute all specific data of production and consumption such as those on the elements of production—facilities, materials and utilization of labor—and the production costs and the costs in general.

Another important thing in improving and strengthening economic accounting is to strengthen economic analysis work based on data.

Economic analysis is an essential requirement in the management of a large-scale modern socialist economy. It is only through the process of data analysis that economic accounting can serve as a powerful weapon for modern production. Today, especially, when the scale of the economy has grown huge and inter-branch, inter-enterprise links have become complex, we cannot properly manage and operate the nation's economy nor efficiently mobilize reserves for increased production and economization without resorting to economic analysis work.

Important in the process of economic analysis is to correctly recognize the significance of data analysis, conduct routinely the work of analyzing with anatomical precision the results of production and management activities and factors involved in them, and—on the basis of the conclusions thus reached—to work out effective measures to improve economic management and mobilize reserves for increased production and economization. This process of data analysis to get a clear picture of production and consumption, examine earnings and spending and compute costs and profits, enhances the function and role of economic accounting as a tool of economic management.

Another important task in improving and strengthening economic accounting is to introduce the mechanization and automation of the accounting system.

Mechanization and automation of economic accounting is an inevitable demand of the technological revolution and the developing economic management. The demand, when met, will put the entire management activities onto a high scientific foundation. Economic management, while applying newly developed means and techniques as science and technology develop, grows more and more scientific, constantly enhancing its mission and role as a weapon for economic construction. Modern technological means such as computers and industrial television are part of the powerful means of economic management produced by modern science and technology; as such, for their technological properties and superiority, they serve as material and technological means to develop new fields of economic management functions and, at the same time, further improve them and bring them ever closer to perfection. Especially, with all the advances in science and technology and the growth of production both in scale and in the complexity of its links, realities today raise more difficult and complicated tasks in the field of economic management, urgently demanding that we introduce modern technological means and techniques in our economic accounting work.

Important in mechanizing and automating economic accounting is to carry out the mechanization and automation in such a way as to ensure that we proceed firmly from the chuche-oriented position and thoroughly embody the demands of the great Taean work system in accordance with the specific conditions in our country, and that we satisfactorily embody the scientific and technological demands of the mechanization and automation itself.

We must correctly recognize the role of economic accounting in socialist economic construction, further improve and strengthen it and, by doing so, seek out and mobilize more reserves for increased production and economization and bring the potential of our economy into full play.

Wall 'Fact-Finding Team' Holds News Conference

SK0105084590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 1 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA)—An international fact-finding team which came to our country to verify the existence of the concrete wall built by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique in the area South of the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) had a press conference with Korean and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on April 30.

The team consists of its head Willy Burgeon, member of the Bureau of the Belgian Socialist Party and chairman of the Vallon District Committee of Belgium; and its members Roger Dafflon, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Switzerland and ex-Mayor of Geneva; retired Greek General Georges Pattas, president of the Committee for Struggle Against Foreign Military Bases; and Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea.

Willy Burgeon said:
The mission of the fact-finding team is to verify the existence of the wall.

While staying in Kaesong for three days, we visited Panmunjom and verified its existence.

On April 28, we called at three military posts of the North side from which we watched the wall and on the 29th, we revisited a post and reaffirmed the existence of the wall.

In this course, we witnessed the concrete wall and observance posts built in the area of the South side. As it was fine Sunday we had an opportunity to make a more careful observation of the wall.

We made a film record of and photographed the wall and posts built in the South.

We thus verified the existence of the concrete wall.

Our team has a time limit. So, it is our hope that the United Nations will form an official fact-finding team and continue the investigation into the wall.

At this press conference, we make a solemn appeal to the South Korean authorities and the U.S. Government which has deployed nuclear weapons in this region and ruled South Korea at the point of bayonet.

The United States approved the demolition of the Berlin wall. Then why is it opposed to pulling down the wall in Korea? This is something intolerable.

The concrete wall which actually exists must be torn down.

Answering the questions put by reporters, he said: The aim sought by the United States and the South Korean authorities in building the concrete wall in the area South of the MDL is to obstruct the reunification of Korea and perpetuate its division.

Georges Pattas referred to the far-fetched insistence of the South Korean authorities that the concrete wall is the "anti-tank hurdle". He said:

This claim of the South Korean authorities is illogical even from the military point of view.

Concrete walls are found not only in the area through which tanks can pass, but also in high mountains and steep places inaccessible to tanks.

Accordingly, the assertion that the wall is an "anti-tank hurdle" is preposterous.

It is not an "anti-tank hurdle" but it only serves the purpose of division and confrontation.

Roger Dafflon had this to say:
Among members of the fact-finding team are the persons who had already seen with their own eyes the concrete wall during their earlier Korean visit and this time, we have confirmed the existence of the wall at first hand. So, there is no pretext to deny the existence of the wall.

Guy Dupre said,
Back to Europe, the members of the team will work out a document on the results of the investigation into the concrete wall and make it public to the world. We will thus help all the peaceloving people know about the wall in Korea.

Pointing out that they would move to make the United Nations dispatch a fact-finding team to Korea for further investigation into the concrete wall, the members of the team underscored the need to conduct brisk activities in keeping with its mission.

SKNDF Releases May Day Letter to South

SK3004123890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA)—The "South Korean National Democratic Front" [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) released a letter to the entire South Korean workers on April 27 on the occasion of the centenary of May Day, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation".

The letter reads in part:
The working masses of South Korea are yet to fulfil the task to achieve their right to existence and basic rights

and the noble great task to win democracy, civil rights and national sovereignty more precious than life and national reunification, their wish even in a dream.

The working people must fight more daringly to victoriously conclude the ongoing struggle for their rights to existence such as wage hike, payment of wages in arrears, 8-hour workday system, improvement of working conditions, opposition to forcible dismissal and solution of the unemployment problem.

The working masses must stand in the forefront of the struggle for the resignation of the No Tae-u fascist "government," the vicious group against the workers, and fight it out for the building of a democratic society.

By taking the lead in the struggle for the dismantling of the "Democratic Liberal Party," the coalition of anti-democratic, anti-national and anti-reunification traitorous forces, the labor movement in South Korea should deal a fatal blow to the No military dictatorship, the letter says, and calls for opening a counteroffensive artillery fire with a struggle to celebrate May day as an occasion.

It further says:

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence is the main point and basic orientation of the labor movement. The working people must wage a valiant struggle for the total abolition of all the unequal "pacts" and "agreements" between South Korea and the United States and for the complete withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons, not their "reduction" or "partial pullout."

The working people of South Korea must give a new impetus to the reunification movement to smash the "two Koreas" plot and connect the severed blood vessels of the nation and decisively frustrate the criminal "northern policy" of the No Tae-u-Kim Yong-sam-Kim Chong-pil anti-reunification group.

The working people of South Korea must stubbornly fight for the realisation of exchange of workers between the North and the South in response to the call of the workers in the North for the meeting between the workers of the two parts on the centenary of May Day.

The working people must fight in the van of the struggle to pull down the concrete wall and ensure free travel between the North and the South and a complete opening in political, economic, cultural and all other fields so as to bring about a new turn in the efforts for national reunification.

The letter appeals to the working masses of 10 million to tear down the barrier of national division by themselves and thus brilliantly adorn the 90s of great hopes as the decade of reunification.

Chonminnyon To Hold Pan-National Conference

SK2904225190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 29 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA)—The South Korean "Coalition for National Democratic Movement" (Chonminnyon) held an extraordinary meeting of its Central Committee in Seoul on April 27 and decided to hold a pan-national conference on August 15 involving the authorities, political parties and public organizations of the North and the South and overseas Koreans, according to a report.

"Chonminnyon" decided to discuss ways of reunification including full-scale opening and detente between the North and the South at the conference and to inaugurate a committee to promote the conference in mid-June.

It also adopted an action programme for the first half of this year, the keynote of which is the struggle for the achievement of the basic rights of the people and the struggle against the "Democratic Liberal Party."

It decided to urge "immediate elections" in accordance with the future political situation.

PRC Stand on South Korean Relations Applauded

SK3004221390 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0023 GMT 30 Apr 90

[NODONG SINMUN 30 April commentary: "Imposters' Strategem"]

[Text] According to foreign news reports, the person holding the office of South Korea's puppet prime minister reportedly babbled as if talks were going on between South Korea and China for the establishment of consular relations between the two countries. Concerning this, the spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said that such a thing had never occurred and that China is firm and unwavering in its stand not to establish official relations with South Korea. As clearly shown by this remark, the South Korean puppet prime minister's utterance on some kind of talks with China is an utter fiction and fabrication.

China manifested its stand on many occasions that it recognizes the DPRK as the one and only legitimate representative [taepyo] of Korea and that it would not establish political relations of any kind with the South Korean puppets. Even lately, China has repeatedly said that it would not have any official relations at the national level with the South Korean puppets. The statement by the spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry has once again manifested the principled stand China has consistently and invariably maintained.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean puppets put in circulation false rumors as if they were holding political talks with China. This is indeed a brazen-faced and impudent act. South Korea is a complete U.S. colony and a nuclear forward base. Assuming it as the backbone of their policy toward Korea to firmly hold on to South Korea as an anticommunist bulwark in accordance with their aggressive strategy toward Asia and the Pacific, the U.S. imperialists are now actively propelling the puppets into the criminal maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas.

Under the control of their U.S. masters, the South Korean puppets are now further strengthening the anticommunist and anti-Republic confrontational maneuvers domestically and persistently clinging to the so-called splittist northern policy externally, all with a view toward standing in the way of national reunification and perpetuating the division. It is no secret that the northern policy the puppets carry out under the active support of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is aimed at creating an environment favorable to South Korea's unilateral entry into the United Nations and at having two Koreas recognized in the international community by having South Korea, the colony, recognized as an independent state.

By fabricating and spreading utterly false rumors that South Korea was holding talks with China in order to raise their popularity, the South Korean puppets are now trying to formulate public opinion in a way that is favorable to realizing such a splittist objective. The South Korean puppets' babbling that improving relations with somebody based on the so-called northern policy will create an atmosphere favorable to peace and reunification of Korea is an absurd remark to deceive and deride public opinion at home and abroad, as well as a preposterous sophism to cloak the criminal nature of their splittist policy.

The primary cause of the continuing tension and the increasing danger of war on the Korean peninsula stems from the fact that our country has been divided by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. The maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to fabricate two Koreas are antinational acts to keep our country divided indefinitely as well as a new factor rendering the situation on the Korean peninsula even more complicated and uneasy.

If the South Korean puppets desperately continue to cling to the stratagem aimed at having two Koreas recognized in the international community with their splittist northern policy, they will be fully held accountable for all the grave consequences arising therefrom. No matter what lies they may fabricate to claim the existence of something that does not really exist, they can never deceive public opinion at home and abroad, nor can they camouflage their filthy antinational and antireunification nature. The South Korean puppets should abandon their crafty maneuvers to draw other countries into their criminal splittist maneuvers by employing a brazen-faced and impudent means.

Religious Group Protests U.S. 'Brutality'

SK3004222490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA)—The Human Rights Committee of the South Korean Council of Christian Churches sent to U.S. President Bush on April 27 an open letter protesting the recent brutality of gendarmes of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces against South Korean civilians, according to a report.

The organisation in the letter charged that on April 8 in Yongsan District, Seoul, U.S. imperialist aggression troops drove a military vehicle over a South Korean waiting for a bus and when they faced a protest of the eyewitnesses while attempting to run away, U.S. military gendarmes threatened the civilians with pistols and assaulted them and even fastened a civilian to the car and dragged him away.

The letter said that the crimes committed by U.S. imperialist aggression troops and military civilians numbered 819 cases last year alone, but none of them was dealt with owing to the unilateral refusal of the U.S. side and that it is because of the illegal and unequal South Korea-U.S. "Status of Forces Agreement".

The letter strongly urged Bush to take responsible measures.

Nationals in Japan Campaign for DPRK Proposal

SK2804055490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo April 26 (KNS-KCNA)—Collective signature campaigns have been briskly held by the organisations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) across Japan to express active support to the new national reunification proposal advanced by the great leader marshal Kim Il-song in the New Year address and to demand the peaceful reunification of Korea and its denuclearisation.

As of April 15, 5,129 organisations of various circles of Japan had participated in the signature campaigns which started on March 1.

Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan explained and propagandized the new national reunification proposal for pulling down the concrete wall built in the area South of the military demarcation line and realising free travel and complete opening between the North and the South.

And they visited political parties, trade unions and democratic, cultural youth, women's and other organisations in the course of their brisk signature campaigns, carrying with them signature papers demanding support to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the free travel and complete opening between the North and the South, relaxation of tensions and disarmament on the Korean peninsula, the creation of nuclear-free, peace zones in the Northeast asia including Korea and the rectification of the Korean policy of the Japanese government.

Zambia's President Kaunda Welcomes DPRK Envoy

SK3004061290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA)—Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda, referring to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Zambia and Korea, expressed the hope that these relations would further expand and develop.

After receiving the credentials from Son Myong-son, newly appointed Korean ambassador to his country, on April 26, he emphasized that all the policies put forward by President Kim Il-song are just and he fully supports the proposals set forth by him for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

South Korea

Japan's Nakayama, Choe Ho-chung Reach Agreement

No Confirmed To Visit Tokyo

SK3004133390 Seoul YONHAP in English 1304 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 30 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u will visit Japan in late May as scheduled, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said Monday. While announcing a six-point agreement reached at his meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama here, Choe said No's official itinerary will be announced as soon as the Japanese Government finishes necessary domestic procedures next week.

Nakayama expressed his regrets over the past Japanese colonial rule in Korea during the foreign ministers meeting, Choe said.

The South Korean foreign minister indicated that the Japanese Government may offer an apology in a certain manner over the past affairs during No's stay in Japan by saying, "I reiterated in the meeting that Japan should show a clear-cut position toward its past for the promotion of desirable relations between the two countries."

Meanwhile, the foreign ministers of the two countries agreed on a pack of solution to the long-standing issue regarding the legal status of Koreans living in Japan, thus paving the way for No's official visit to Japan.

KYODO Outlines Visit Plans

OW3004125390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1014 GMT 30 Apr 90

[By Jerome Sayre]

[Text] Seoul, April 30 KYODO—South Korean President No Tae-u on Monday affirmed plans for an unconditional official visit to Tokyo in late May during a brief session with visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama. But No reiterated his opinion that a political decision could overcome working-level problems surrounding the legal status of "third-generation" Korean residents in Japan, according to a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman.

No and Nakayama touched on economic and cultural links in the 30-minute session, agreeing that closer ties between Seoul and Tokyo were imperative. No said the shift of the world's center to Asia would further increase the importance of the bilateral relationship.

No said both the South Korean public and Korean residents in Japan had "high hopes" for a solution to the legal residence problem. Seoul is seeking a more stable status for Korean residents and a legally-defined third generation not covered by past accords granting permanent residence rights.

Some 680,000 Koreans live in Japan, most of them descendants of laborers brought forcibly to Japan during its 1910-45 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula.

No said his upcoming visit to Japan would be free of "any extra burdens" but called on Nakayama to help create an atmosphere in which the South Korean public would feel positive regarding his visit.

Nakayama, welcoming the visit confirmation, conveyed regards from Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu from New Delhi, the first stop of his five-nation Asian tour. The foreign minister leaves Tuesday for Tokyo before starting a four-day trip to Europe.

Japan Grants Permanent Residence

OW3004125590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 30 KYODO—Japan agreed with South Korea on Monday to grant permanent residence to third-generation Korean residents in Japan. The two countries also agreed to exempt third-generation Koreans from fingerprinting, which South Korea wants abolished.

The agreement came at a meeting between Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and his South Korean counterpart Choe Ho-chung at regular Japan-South Korea foreign ministerial talks.

South Korea has been pushing for a solution to the legal status of third-generation Korean residents in Japan before the planned visit to Japan by South Korean President No Tae-u in late May.

Seoul is also seeking the abolition of fingerprinting as well as the requirement that Korean residents in Japan carry alien registration cards. Seoul also wants an end to deportations and the opening of local government positions to Korean residents.

Further on Residence Agreement

OW3004151090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1344 GMT 30 Apr 90

[By Jerome Sayre]

[Text] Seoul, April 30 KYODO—Japan and South Korea reached agreement Monday on the contentious issue of ensuring a securer legal status for "third-generation" resident Koreans. The agreement, which came during extended ministerial talks, eliminates the controversial fingerprinting requirement for legally defined third-generation Korean residents and grants them the automatic right of permanent residence. The accord also calls for a new registry to replace the present alien registration card system for the latest generation of Korean residents.

All foreign residents in Japan must carry the cards and submit to fingerprinting under present regulations, regardless of their length of residency.

Visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, in a brief meeting with the press, said the agreement laid the groundwork for a successful visit to Japan by South Korean President No Tae-u set for late May. The agreement, Nakayama said, signaled a new "21st century Japanese-South Korean relationship free of pinges of conscience" over the past. Nakayama and South Korean counterpart Choe Ho-chung reached the accord after three hours of discussions.

The accord also limits deportation measures for resident Koreans guilty of subversive crimes and extends their allowable residence period abroad from two to five years. Only 19 of 104 Korean residents slated for deportation under present measures have been extradited.

Other demands from Seoul for resident Korean participation in local government and civil servant posts are to be worked out through further negotiations, Foreign Ministry officials said.

But the accord fails to satisfy demands for an end to fingerprinting and registration for first- and second-generation Korean residents. There are only four Koreans of the legally defined third generation, the offspring of Korean residents born on or after January 17, 1971.

Editorials in the major Seoul daily the HANGUK ILBO, while welcoming the halt to the fingerprinting and registration requirements, criticized the lack of such measures for the first and second generation. Nakayama said details on the issue of compensation for South Korean victims of the two atomic bombings in Japan would be reached before No's visit.

The ministers also discussed assistance for Koreans left on the Soviet island of Sakhalin after Japan's postwar pullout who now wish to return home. Japan maintains that war reparations paid in a 1965 agreement absolved it of official responsibility but has offered assistance as a humanitarian gesture.

Nakayama also said Japan's Emperor Akihito will probably make a statement on Japan's role as a colonizer of the Korean peninsula during the upcoming No visit but did not say the issue came up during the ministerial session.

Seoul officials said Saturday that prior apologies by Emperor Showa and former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita had skirted the issue of war responsibility and had failed to persuade public opinion.

The vast majority of some 680,000 Koreans in Japan are the descendants of forced laborers brought to Japan before and during World War II. These first- and second-generation Koreans were granted permanent residency under a 1965 agreement.

Nakayama and Choe also discussed North-South ties on the peninsula and emerging links between Seoul, North Korea and the former socialist bloc as well as increasing bilateral technology and cultural exchanges.

Nakayama leaves Seoul Tuesday for Japan before starting a four-day swing in Europe.

YONHAP Details Status Agreement

SK0105032790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0253 GMT 1 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Japan, clearing away a barrier to President No Tae-u's trip to Tokyo, agreed Monday that third-generation Koreans in Japan will be exempt from the fingerprinting requirement that applies to all alien residents. The agreement was contained in a six-point statement issued at the close of talks between Foreign Ministers Choe Ho-chung and Taro Nakayama on the legal status of Korean residents in Japan.

Meeting at the Foreign Ministry here, Choe and Nakayama came to a hasty agreement on the long-standing issue, which had threatened to derail No's plan to visit Japan late this month. They agreed that a proper replacement for fingerprinting was needed at an early time. Fingerprinting is one of what Koreans call Japan's "four evils."

The statement ommited mention of fingerprinting of first- and second-generation Koreans in Japan.

The first-generation Koreans were taken to Japan as unwilling laborers and soldiers during Japanese rule of Korea between 1910 and 1945. Only four third-generation Koreans have been born and they are still infants. It was agreed that by Jan. 16, 1991, an alternative will be found to alien registration cards for third- and later-generation Koreans.

The statement said the validity of re-entry visas for Koreans will be extended from two years to five years and Koreans will be deported only if they commit a crime against the state, rather than upon being sentenced to a seven-year jail term as now.

Earlier in the day, Choe and Nakayama agreed the posterity of first- and second-generation Koreans who hold permanent resident status under a 1965 pact between the two nations will be automatically granted the same status as their ancestors.

Both sides agreed to conclude their negotiations by January 1991 on other demands by Seoul, including ending discrimination in the employment of public servants and school teachers and giving resident Koreans the right to vote in local elections.

In addition to the official announcement, Tokyo agreed in principle to increase its financial support for Korean atomic bomb victims and trips to Korea by Koreans on the Soviet island of Sakhalin. Tokyo reportedly expressed its readiness to contribute 2 billion to 3 billion yen to the projects.

After his fifth meeting with Nakayama on the thorny issue, Choe told reporters it was agreed that No will visit Japan in late May and the itinerary will be officially announced next week, as soon as the procedures in Japan are completed. Choe also hinted that the Japanese Government will express official regret for the occupation of Korea during No's Tokyo trip.

Until early this year, talks on the status of Korean residents had made little progress although the deadline is early next year based on the 1965 agreement, which normalized relations between the neighboring countries.

No directed the Foreign Ministry to settle the diplomatic issue at an earliest date, hinting his visit to Japan could be shelved unless the question was solved.

Korean residents in Japan were angered last month when Choe made remarks suggesting No's visit to Japan and solution of the question of their status would not be directly linked.

Monday's hasty agreement could also spark discontent among Korean residents in Japan and Koreans who have anti-Japanese feelings because it addresses only third-generation Koreans and avoids the suffering of first- and second-generation Koreans.

'Technical Matters' Delaying Seoul-Moscow Ties

SK0105103090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0800 GMT 1 May 90

["Technical Matters Sole Hitch in Forming Seoul-Moscow Relations"—YONHAP headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 1 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the Soviet Union have already made all the necessary "political decisions" for normalization of their relations, but there will be a prolonged delay due to technical matters, a top Soviet policy-maker said Monday.

Georgiy Kunadze, chief of the Korea-Japan politics section at the Institute for World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO), told YONHAP it would be some time before the two countries could establish diplomatic ties due to technical matters.

"Technical matters include the appropriation of embassy buildings and residences for diplomats," said Kunadze, one of President Mikhail Gorbachev's advisers on Korean policy.

As Pyongyang's discontent can affect the speed of Seoul-Moscow ties, the Soviet-North Korean alliance will have to undergo changes in the days to come, he said.

"The bone of alliance will remain the same, but the obligations it imposes on both sides will alter gradually," he said, implying this would take a passive form. "So far, the two nations have cooperated in all fields. In the future, the alliance will become such that one side aids the other only if it is invaded."

He predicted that North Korea would change economically, socially and politically, but slowly.

"North Korea needs time to reform, since it is a Stalinist socialist system," Kunadze said. Kunadze said the Soviet Union could not influence North Korea on inter-Korean matters but would render support when it was called for.

"The Soviet Union supports direct dialogue between South and North Korea. The progress of inter-Korean dialogue will positively affect relations between Seoul and Moscow," he said.

Soviets Said Seeking Influence on North, South

SK2904125790 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 29 Apr 90 p 4

[Text] Tokyo, YONHAP—NIKKEI SHIMBUN on 28 April reported that the Soviet Union is attempting to take the initiative on the Korean peninsula by exercising its influence both on the ROK and North Korea through its approach to the ROK and to develop a new diplomacy toward the Asia and Pacific region using the Korean peninsula as a stepping stone.

In its analysis, the paper stated that "the Soviet Union is attempting to exercise its influence on the ROK by using the establishment of diplomatic relations as a tool, while exercising its control over North Korea by using economic and military aid as a card." The paper observed that the ROK Foreign Ministry, in its negotiations with the Soviet Union for the establishment of diplomatic relations, professed that it would request an apology from the Soviet Union for shooting down a Korean airliner in 1983 apparently because the ROK wants to steer clear of this Soviet attempt.

The paper, referring to the recent Soviet media report on North Korea in April that "the Korean war was started with the North Korean invasion of the South" and that "Kim Il-song was not the top commander of the anti-Japanese guerrillas but only a captain of the Soviet Army," noted that this is part of a calculated Soviet attempt to check North Korea. The paper noted that the Soviet Union, which has agreed with China on the reduction of border forces between the two countries, began to turn its interest to the Korean peninsula.

The paper referred to the remarks by Dr. Mikhail Sonov [name as published], who is in charge of Korean affairs, from the United States of America and Canada Institute of the Soviet Union, that "the Soviet Union now has a channel of dialogue with both North and South Korea ahead of the United States through its approach to the ROK," and posited that "the Soviet Union is approaching the ROK to help promote North-South dialogue and that the Soviet approach to the ROK itself can produce the effect of shock therapy on North Korea, which is still taking a negative attitude."

Contacts for Ties With GDR Held in Third Country

SK2804012890 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] Korean and East German officials are having contacts in a third country to negotiate the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said yesterday. He said the East German side initiated the contacts.

According to another ministry official, the East German government proposed early this month that the two countries negotiate the issue after it completed formation of a new government following elections.

"The two countries began contacts about 10 days ago after the elections," he said.

East German Foreign Minister Markus Meckel was recently quoted as saying that his country wants to establish diplomatic relations with Korea by this summer.

DPRK Said Showing 'Signs of Change' Toward U.S.

SK2904012790 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] North Korea has shown signs of change in its policy toward the United States since the Korea-U.S. joint military exercise Team Spirit ended in the south recently, a government official said yesterday. He said north Korean and U.S. diplomats had contacts in Beijing Thursday at the request of the North Korean side.

Chancellor-level diplomats of the two sides attended the meeting, which is the eighth contact between North Korean and U.S. diplomats in Beijing. The official, however, refused to reveal what was discussed during the contacts, saying that Seoul and Washington agreed not to make the contents known.

He said North Korea also notified Washington that it would send scholars to a seminar on the economy and security of Northeast Asia to be sponsored by the Atlantic Council in Washington, D.C., May 14.-16.

Kim Chong-su, assistant director of an institute studying international affairs in Pyongyang, will participate in it.

Seoul National University Prof. Chong Chong-uk and some other South Korean scholars are also to attend the academic meeting.

North Korea will also send scholars to a seminar on security in Northeast Asia which will be held in Washington May 17-19 under the joint sponsorship of George Washington University and Japan's YOMIURI SHIMBUN.

Four North Koreans including Choe U-chin, assistant director of an institute for research on peace and disarmament, an affiliate of the North Korean Foreign Ministry, are likely to attend. These events indicate North Korea's new willingness to improve ties with the United States through academic and cultural exchanges, the official said.

Pyongyang canceled its plan to attend a security seminar sponsored by Stanford University early this year.

North Korean and U.S. diplomats have had eight contacts in Beijing since December 1988.

North's 'Veneer' of Peace Shields Actual Threat

SK2804020090 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Apr 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Reduced Early Warning Hours"]

[Text] North Korea's relentless buildup of its combat capability, particularly visible in recent years, is no longer news to us. Even so, it is worth noting that North Korea has now deployed over 70 percent of its military might at forward areas along the Demilitarized Zone, thus making it possible to mount a surprise attack against the South at short notice. As a result, our early warning capability has been reduced from the previous 48-hour advance sounding to a mere 24 hours.

This disclosure by U.S. intelligence authorities is surely flagrant enough to frustrate the hopes for reduced tension and improved relations between the South and the North on this peninsula, let alone militating against the widespread mood of detente and peace sweeping most parts of the globe.

The disquieting revelation also shows that Pyongyang has never changed its policy of a dual mentality, continuing vicious preparations for resuming military provocations while employing ostensibly peaceful offensives. We have long been inured to Pyongyang's deceitful policy: When North Korea plays up dialogue and conciliation, we should see through the veneer to grasp the enormity of its concealed aggressive design.

Thus, North Korea continues to alert us to its belligerent adventurism through an unending series of reports of a military buildup. Pyongyang has continued to spend more than 25 percent of its gross national product on its massive military machinery at great sacrifice to its economy. As a result, North Korea enjoys a clear numerical advantage over the South in almost every aspect of combat strength. Though numerical advantage should not mean absolute superiority, this edge warrants vigilance on our part.

Moreover, we surely know that North Korea is not choosy about the timing or tactics of military provocation, whether limited or all-out, whenever it can catch us weak or off guard. Therefore, preparedness to maintain our national security is a total concept even if we live in an age of reconciliation and reduced armament. A strong military defense must be backed by a strong economy, firm national morale and social stability. All citizens should be united and prepared to see to it that we are never again caught unawares because an evil and deceptive design always lurks behind the pacific facade of North Korean maneuvers.

The Pyongyang Communists are urged in earnest to cast away their anachronistic folly of military buildup and follow the worldwide current of opening doors internationally and reducing armaments in a new detente between West and East. For our part, we should remain resolute enough to convince the North Koreans that a genuinely peaceful approach is the only way to keep them from self-destruction as well as bail them out of their present predicament.

Remains of North Soldier Returned at MAC Meeting

SK2804014990 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Apr 90 p 3

[Text] The remains of a North Korean soldier were returned to the North Thursday during the 498th Military Armistice Commission [MAC] Secretaries' meeting at Panmunjom, the United Nations Command [UNC] said.

A UNC press release said yesterday the Communist side at the MAC requested the meeting after being informed earlier this month by the UNC that the body had been washed ashore in the South.

Further on KBS, Hyundai Strike Situation

PPD Demands Assembly Session

SK2804081090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0657 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Excerpts] Seoul, April 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung's party demanded Saturday an immediate National Assembly session to deal with the police raid at Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. earlier in the day and the dispute in the state-run Korea Broadcasting System [KBS]. The Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) also urged the government to refrain from using the police to crush the KBS strike. [passage omitted]

The PPD asked the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) to call an extraordinary assembly session to deal with the KBS strike and urged the government to settle the dispute through dialogue.

In a related move, a four-member PPD delegation led by party Vice President Son Chu-hang visited Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun to protest against the police raid at the Hyundai shipyard and ask the government not to send police into the KBS headquarters. The PPD will ask KBS union leaders to normalize broadcasting even as they continue to struggle to achieve the resignation of KBS President So Ki-won.

PPD spokesman Kim Tae-sik said that KBS employees should struggle for their goal while normalizing broadcasting. The opposition party also demanded punishment of information Minister Choe Pyong-yol and So's resignation. The PPD deplored the use of police in the Hyundai dispute and urged the government to stop resorting to the police to solve its problems.

The Hyundai strike should be resolved on a cooperative basis and the PPD accuses Home Minister An Ung-mo of "reckless use of police power," the spokesman said.

Independent lawmakers who have banded together as the Democratic Party called in an emergency meeting for a special house session to deal with the KBS and Hyundai disputes. Spokesman Chang Suk-hwa said in a statement that the government should drop its plan to send police into KBS headquarters and instead dismiss So.

On the Hyundai dispute, he said the government must release all Hyundai workers and prevent the dispute spreading to other companies.

"The government's use of police power is illegal suppression of labor unions designed to break them," Chang said.

In protest against the police raid, unions at 18 affiliates of the Hyundai Group began "solidarity strikes" while the regional organization of trade unions in the Masan and Changwon industrial areas called a general strike for Monday.

Police Detain 400 in Crackdown

SK3004231090 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 May 90 p 1

[Text] Riot police moved into KBS headquarters last night to quell a 19-day strike by the network employees. A police spokesman said some 2,400 policemen stormed the network headquarters in Yoido, central Seoul, at 11:15 p.m. The police took away about 400 radical employees engaged in a sit-in protest when they charged into the KBS building. The strikers put up little resistance. No one was injured, the spokesman said. He said police did not fire tear gas.

The raid came after the union turned down a leadership call to go back to work and voted instead to continue its strike despite threats of government action. Police are likely to formally arrest more than 20 militant employees, the spokesman said. However, several moderate union leaders had fled. They include An Tong-su who expressed his intention of resigning from the union presidency.

Hundreds of riot troopers stood guard in many parts of the network building. Senior KBS employees said they would partially resume operations of the network. They said KBS will televise live a pro-baseball game from 6 p.m. today. But it is yet to be determined when the giant network will return to normal.

After hours of debate, the unionists voted on the union leadership's decision to end the strike. Out of 3,839, votes cast, 2,408 or 62.7 percent voted to stay on strike until the resignation of the government-appointed KBS president So Ki-won.

Radical employees, attacking the leadership's "concession," argued that the network should continue the fight for obtaining the resignation of the new KBS president. In particular, they disputed the credibility of Kim Yong-kap, former minister of government administration and an exaide of President No Tae-u, who allegedly promised to unseat So within 15 days after the strike ended.

The unprecedented dispute at KBS began April 12 when riot police stormed the network headquarters to disperse protesters who were blocking So from assuming his new post. So asked for police intervention.

So, whom KBS unionists brand a progovernment, anti-democratic figure, succeeded So Yong-hun, who resigned early last month in the wake of a controversial report by the Board of Audit of Inspection (BAI). Police took away more than 100 unionists, but released all of them later.

Further on Efforts To End Strike

SK0105030690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0204 GMT 1 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (OANA-YONHAP)—More than 2,500 riot police stormed offices of the state-run Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) Monday [30 April] night, hauling away 333 employees to break a 19-day work stoppage.

No one was hurt as the strikers, who are demanding that the new KBS president be removed, put up little resistance. But more than 500 police troops were still posted inside the KBS buildings in Yoido, western Seoul, Tuesday morning to prevent sit-ins, police said. The second police raid on the network in three weeks came two and half hours after union members voted against a decision by their leaders to go back to work.

The police action was requested by Information Minister Choe Pyong-yol, who had repeatedly threatened to do anything necessary to normalize the giant network.

Police say they will formally arrest about 30 union leaders suspected to have actively led or participated in the strike, but union President An Tong-su and six others for whom arrest warrants have been issued had fled before riot troops charged into the building.

Police troops in full riot gear raided the KBS main building at around 11:15 to break up a sit-in in the lobby, taking away staff from the lobby and other rooms.

"Down with So Ki-won (the new network head)," shouted the strikers. "This is the reality of the Korean press." They were detained at 10 police stations in Seoul and questioned overnight, police said.

Senior staff and some moderate unionists were trying to get broadcasting back to normal as staff reported for work as usual Tuesday, but it is uncertain if real peace can return soon, KBS officials said.

In a sympathy move to protest the police crackdown, the union of Munhwa Broadcasting Co. (MBC), Korea's second largest radio and TV network, began a work stoppage Tuesday, inviting a similar stern police action against them.

Before the police raid, KBS union members voted against the leadership's proposal that they return to work unconditionally while pursuing the resignation of KBS chief So Ki-won, whom they have dubbed "undemocratic and anti-union" on the grounds that he was closely connected with former dictatorial governments. KBS union and non-union staff went on strike April 12 to protest a police raid to break up a human barricade outside So's office during which hundreds of unionists were detained.

A similar crackdown on strikers at Korea's largest shipyard in Ulsan on Saturday follows government warnings of stern action against any illegal strike that could bring political and social instability or harm the economy, which is already in recession.

There have been tenacious negotiations between the union and the government to normalize broadcasting at the state-run network, which has a virtual monopoly on television and radio with more than 7,000 employees and three of Korea's four TV channels and eight of its 12 radio stations.

Negotiations deadlocked over So's resignation. The union set So's ouster as the precondition to go back to work but the government rejected the demand out of hand and warned that it will use force to normalize the network.

The union claims So, a writer and journalist who was spokesman for President Choe Kyu-ha and president of the pro-government daily SEOUL SINMUN, is unsuitable to head KBS, which was often criticized for unfair and biased reporting under dictatorial rulers but is regaining the people's trust thanks to efforts by the 4,000-strong union.

The government contends that the union demand infringes on its right to manage personnel and is intolerable from a law and order standpoint. The government also says the dispute could spill over into other industries.

After the raid, So said it had been necessary to put police into KBS to separate union hardliners from moderates who want to go back to work and made it plain that he has no intention of resigning.

It is still unclear what action the KBS union, stripped of its leadership, will take as it was virtually paralyzed by the police and it will take time to solve the situation, KBS officials said.

Unionists 'Likely' To Face Charges

SK0105073890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0722 GMT 1 May 90

[Excerpt] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP)—Criminal charges are likely to be filed against scores of activist unionists of the Korea Broadcasting System (KBS), where a 19-day-long strike was ended by a police raid Monday, a government official said Tuesday. He said harsh punishment of union leaders was reasonable when the impact of the work stoppage on other companies was taken into consideration. Arrest warrants had been issued for 31 KBS members before the police intervention.

The official said workers who resist normalization of the state-run network will be banned from the premises while efforts are made through individual contact to encourage them to return to work.

The government has instructed KBS management that staff must not be paid for time they have not worked, he said, adding that the same policy will be applied at Munhwa Broadcasting Corp. (MBC), where unionists began a sympathy strike for their KBS colleagues Tuesday.

Justifying the use of riot police to crush the KBS strike, Information Minister Choe Pyong-yol said there had been no choice as "some extremely radical workers" had tried to hamper normal operations at the radio and TV network.

In a statement he said: "In spite of the appeals of people from all walks of life, some extremely radical workers tried to further paralyze broadcasting by nullifying a decision made by their representatives to normalize the system's operation. The government had to resort to power to restore the system to full functioning order.

"Law and order should be protected by all means. Broadcasting, which is the possession of the people, should serve the public's right to know and meet their cultural needs. I am convinced it was a solemn command of the people to put an end to a situation that had destabilized the economy and industry."

Choe accused the KBS staff of committing "an anti-social" crime by holding broadcasting hostage to an internal company problem. [passage omitted]

'Tough Action' Advocated

SK0105031290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 1 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP)—The government has decided tough action is needed to stop strikes spilling over from one place to another. An inter-ministry panel on industrial disputes met Tuesday [1 May] and decided to begin by containing the strike at the Hyundai Shipyard in Ulsan.

It was resolved to form a team of senior officials from the Hyundai Business Group to persuade workers to return to work, to encourage Ulsan citizens to help normalize the shipyard and to ask workers at Hyundai affiliates and at other companies in the city to refrain from going on sympathy strikes.

It was also decided to arrest and punish leaders of the National Alliance of Trade Unions (NATU), a militant group the government accuses of being behind the labor movement.

The government will crack down on NATU-led demonstrations and May Day celebrations Tuesday and use the police, if management requests it, to break up illegal collective actions, they agreed.

According to a Labor Ministry report to the meeting, besides Hyundai affiliates, 11 businesses are expected to be hit by May Day strikes and 34 labor unions belonging to NATU have already reported disputes to the government.

Prime Minister Issues Warning

SK0105081290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0755 GMT 1 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun warned during a joint meeting of government and ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) officials Tuesday that "actions to destroy law and order" will be harshly punished. Kang denounced strikes at the Hyundai shipyard in Ulsan and the state-run Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) as being political struggles rather than labor disputes and said, "We cannot help tackling those actions resolutely."

Senior officials from the ruling camp were gathered to discuss how to stop the spread of labor disputes and invigorate the stock market, which is on the brink of collapse. Cabinet members and DLP officials exhibited different opinions on the way the social and economic crises are being managed.

Police raided the KBS building Monday evening and arrested more than 300 staff after an agreement between union leaders and management to end the 19-day strike was voted down at a general meeting and they stormed the nation's largest shipyard early Saturday morning, sparking sympathy strikes at other workplaces.

Information Minister Choe Pyong-yol said normalization of KBS would be decided by the weekend.

DLP officials asked the government to take steps to revive the stock market to reduce public fears while Deputy Prime Minister Yi Sung-yun said short-term measures were impossible. DLP co-leader Kim Yong-sam expressed his discontent at the use of riot police to break up the KBS strike, while Kang argued the police action was justified since the strike was illegal and the government was unable to find another solution.

Strike at Hyundai Affiliates

SK0105105690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0826 GMT 1 May 90

[Text] Ulsan, Korea, May 1 (OANA-YONHAP)—More than 40,000 workers at eight Hyundai subsidiaries downed tools Tuesday to protest an attack by riot police on strikers at the Hyundai shipyard here. Unions declared, in their May Day ceremonies, that they would stage street protests in this industrial city, 300 kilometers southeast of Seoul, raising fears of violent clashes with riot police.

Workers plan to join student activists and dissidents in a rally to protest the police intervention after sundown, but tension was running high as thousands of riot police were moved into position to prevent them from gathering. The workers are from Hyundai Motors Co., Hyundai Precision and Industry Co., Hyundai Mipo Dockyard Co., Hyundai Electric Motors Industries Co. and Hyundai Wood Industries Co.

Some 15,000 employees of Hyundai car factory observed May Day in the morning with demonstrations on a road outside the plant, but no clashes were reported. The automaker's union had called a two-day strike Monday and Tuesday, but decided to extend it until Thursday.

They demanded the release of fellow workers detained in connection with the strike at the giant shipyard, a halt to suppression of labor unions and the withdrawal of police forces deployed inside and outside the shipyard.

In addition, 50 companies in the nearby industrial cities of Changwon and Masan were closed by strikes, police said. And some 100 shipyard workers perched atop an 82-meter-high Goliath crane entered the fourth day of their protest amid rumors that police may try to force them down.

* Article Profiles DLP's 'Economic Brains'

902C0151A Seoul CHUGAN MAEKYONG in Korean 15 Feb 90 pp 20-29

[Article by reporter Kang Chong-ku]

[Text] Who are the individuals likely to lead the economic policy of the newly merged party?

Although specifics of the economic policy to be pursued by the new party have not been made public yet, rumor has it that the direction of policy steering as has thus far been affirmed jointly by the three component parties—the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], and the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP]—seems to point toward a shift in priority whereby the distribution-oriented policy of the past will be cast off in favor of a growth-centered policy.

In this connection, the economic sector is taking an extraordinary amount of interest in the questions of who will turn out to be the key players to lead the new party's economic policy and who are likely to be selected to fill the economic portfolios in the event of a cabinet reshuffle some time around March.

There is no denying that in the past the three parties, each with its own constituency and political ethos, have had to develop economic policies congruent to their respective political positions. As a result, mutually conflicting interests have often led to a deadlock or delays in the execution of the administration's economic policy. Now, however, with the launching of the new Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] (tentative name), these three component parties have placed themselves in a companionship situation in which they must put their heads together and pool their wisdom in the interest of common objectives.

What follows is a close look at those members of the National Assembly, belonging to each of the three component parties and known for their expertise in economic affairs, who, as a result of the creation of the new party, are expected to play key roles in the administration of the new party's economic policy.

Within the DJP

By virtue of having been the ruling party, the DJP has more economic brains in its lineup than any other party.

Typical examples, who can be counted as members of the party's core group of economic experts are: Assemblyman Na Ung-pae who has already held such cabinet positions as minister of finance, minister of trade and industry, and deputy prime minister; Assemblyman Yi Sung-yun, a former college professor, who served as finance minister and is currently chairman of the party's Policy Committee; Assemblyman Yi Tae-sop, who holds a PhD in engineering from MIT, served as first minister of state for political affairs and minister of science and technology, was a member of the 10th and 11th National Assembly, was elected to the 13th National Assembly from the Kangnam District, the cradle of new politics, and is currently serving as director of the DJP's National Policy Research Institute; Assemblyman Han Sung-su, who has risen from a college professor to minister of trade and industry, the position he now holds; and Assemblyman So Sang-mok, formerly deputy director of the KDI [Korea Development Institute], who is currently serving as deputy chief of the DJP's Policy Coordination Staff.

Assemblyman Na Ung-pae, the winner of last year's reelection held in Seoul's Yongdungpo-B District, is a man who has already served in such economic portfolios as finance, trade and industry, and economic planning—the positions that form the core of any administration's economic team.

Assemblyman Na was born in Seoul but grew up in Taejon. He finished junior and senior high schools in Taejon, graduated from Seoul National University's School of Commerce, and went on to the University of California, Berkeley, where he achieved a PhD in business administration (majored in office automation).

Upon return to Korea, he first taught production control at his alma mater, and then made his debut in the business world as managing director of Haetae Confectionery. At Haetae, he formed a duo with the company president, the late Pak Pyong-kyu, and managed the company by making use of the theories he had studied at the ivory tower, playing a major role in the evolutionary growth of the Haetae Group as it exists today. But he left the group when discord developed among major shareholders in the wake of the company president's death, and returned to teaching at Chungang University. He reentered the business world as president of Hanguk Tire Co.

In 1981, he became a DJP member of the 11th National Assembly elected from the national constituency, and received his first cabinet appointment in January 1982 as minister of finance. But six months later he suffered the misfortune of having to leave the cabinet in the aftermath of the scandal involving Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha.

For three years, beginning in 1982 he served as president of Aju University; then, in April 1985, he was elected, once again from the DJP's national constituency, to the 12th National Assembly; several important assignments within the party, including chairmanship of the Policy Coordination Staff, followed.

In August 1986, about four years after he gave up the post of finance minister in June 1982, he was once again selected for a cabinet post—this time as minister of trade and industry. During his 18-month reign at the Ministry of Trade and Industry, he was responsible for having engendered a rapid growth in our exports and having turned the trade balance to our favor. Also during the same tenure he made the most of his experience in business management in support of his aggressive and sustained effort to bolster entrepreneurial drive of the private sector.

But in 1987 he faced a period of agonizing in the wake of the "29 June declaration" [by No Tae-u pledging sweeping democratization reforms], which put him at a crossroads in terms of career choice. As part of the rising tide of democratization, the declaration promised not to allow cabinet members to retain their seats in the National Assembly; as a result, he had to make the agonizing choice between being a politician or staying in the cabinet. Although in the end he gave up his seat in the National Assembly and opted to keep the cabinet post, in truth he was said to have been more fascinated by politics on balance.

Later, when the first cabinet was formed under the Sixth Republic, he was chosen as deputy prime minister cum minister of economic planning, making him the overall leader of the administration's economic team. At that time, one of his closest friends, Yi Sung-yun, who is currently chairman of the DJP's Policy Committee, was a rival contender for the position of deputy prime minister.

Assemblyman Yi Sung-yun, chairman of the DJP's Policy Committee, is an economist of the "Sogang" school who is reputed to be a top-notch economic expert within the DJP. Formerly dean of Sogang University's School of Economics and Commerce, he was a two-term member of the Yujong Club [composed of DJP members of] (the 9th and 10th National Assembly); in 1980, he became the first finance minister of the Fifth Republic under Prime Minister Nam Tok-u.

After the Sixth Republic was established, amid rumors of his possible appointment to a cabinet post, he ran a successful campaign for the National Assembly as a DJP representative from the North(B) District of Inchon. In addition to being a specialist in fiscal and monetary affairs with a background of having served as an economic professor and a finance minister, he is also a China expert who has made several trips to China during the 1980's. He served as chief of the DJP's Policy Coordination Staff before being elevated to his present position, chairman of the party's Policy Committee, which is one of the five key positions within the party.

That he has in the past frequently dampened the economic policy of the present cabinet is being interpreted by some within the party as, among other things, a preparatory move on his part motivated by his desire to become the next deputy prime minister.

As if to validate this interpretation, he had a violent argument with Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun at a joint leadership meeting of the ruling party and the administration held 23 February 1989 at the Blue House to mark the first anniversary of President No's assumption of the office, giving rise to rumors of bad blood between the two men.

In trying to analyze the cause of the rumored bad blood between these two men, some in and around the political, government, and academic quarters even speculate that one contributing factor might be the residual bad feelings between them that go back to the days when both were economic professors—Yi at Sogang University and Cho at Seoul National University, with the former advocating students' activism in reality while the latter opposing it. Whether this is true or not, there is no denying of the strong rivalry that existed between them when both were teaching the subject of monetary and financial theories, each contending to be "the foremost authority" in that field.

When Assemblyman Yi Sung-yun assumed the chairmanship of the party's Policy Committee, those around him expected that thereafter the economic policy of the party and the administration will be pursuing stable growth with due attention given to the people's welfare and with active resolution of the trade frictions with the United States as one of its key objectives. In truth, however, he has thus far exhibited a preference of growth over stability, a particular craving for a sustained economic boom, and an inclination to shift the economic policy's priorities from economic aspects to the consideration for preserving the regime's political power.

Consequently, instead of giving priority to fiscal outlays to promote reproduction on a progressive scale by improving the industrial structure and competitiveness, he seems to place policy emphasis on such consumption-oriented aspects of the economy as improving the people's welfare; at the same time, he has consistently been a strong advocate of growth-oriented economic measures such as increasing the supply of money in order to help sustain business boom even at the cost of higher price levels.

Nevertheless, this is the man who, as chief of the party's Policy Coordination Staff during the difficult period at the onset of the Sixth Republic, came up with rational plans for revising the law governing the Bank of Korea and establishing wage guidelines; also, this is the man who became the finance minister in 1980 when the economy was in the middle of negative growth and did much to reverse the trend back to positive growth. When he was on the Finance Committee of the Ninth National Assembly, his presentation of arguments was often so perfectly logical that it drew unstinted praise even from opposition lawmakers. Ever since the first cabinet reshuffle under the Sixth Republic he has been the subject of consistent popular expectation to fill the position of deputy prime minister one day.

Assemblyman Yi Tae-sop, holder of a PhD in engineering from MIT, currently serving as director of the DJP's National Policy Institute, is one of the principal brains within the party. Previously he had successively served as president of Daewoo Engineering, president of Punghan Textiles, first minister of state for political affairs, minister of science and technology, and chairman of the Commerce and Industry Committee of the 11th National Assembly.

Academically he belongs to an elite group: after finishing Kyonggi Junior and Senior High Schools, he graduated from Seoul National University's School of Engineering and then did his graduate work at MIT. He was known as a brilliant student from junior high on: at junior high, he stayed at the top of his class for all three years and graduated with a grade average of 97. When he was still in his first year at senior high school, he passed college entrance qualifications tests on all required subjects. He graduated from Kyonggi Senior High School with the highest grade average ever recorded in the school's history. While attending Seoul University's School of Engineering, he served as a reporter for the university press and as chairman of the university's all-students association. At age 27 he became the youngest ever to receive a PhD from MIT, for which he received a congratulatory telegram from then-President Pak Chong-hui.

After receiving his PhD from MIT, he worked as chief petroleum researcher for U.S. Shell Oil Company. Then he returned to South Korea to begin his life in the corporate world as managing director of Punghan Industries. Subsequently he served as president of the following companies in succession: Upung Chemicals, Daewoo Engineering, Chechol Chemicals, Pungguk Refinery, and Punghan Textiles.

In 1979, he entered politics by joining the NDRP and winning a seat in the 10th National Assembly from the Kangnam District of Seoul.

His interest in politics was kindled when he assumed the chairmanship of the Seoul National University's all-students association. But his actual transition from a business executive to a politician was due largely to persuasion by those around him, who cajoled and admonished him, with great impact, by pointing out that a man of his academic background and political temperament was too valuable to be tied up entirely in the business world. He was said to have been particularly influenced by the persuasion of his personal friends, Pak

Chan-chong and O Yu-pang, who were NDRP members of the National Assembly at that time.

Later, however, he switched his party affiliation from the NDRP to the DJP, was elected to the 11th National Assembly from the Kangnam District, and made his presence felt as chairman of the Commerce and Industry Committee of the Assembly.

His political career has not been all plain sailing, however. Although he was elected twice, for the 10th and 11th National Assembly, from the Kangnam District of Seoul, in the general election for the 12th National Assembly he suffered a defeat for the first time in his life.

Nevertheless, he continued to enjoy the party's support as reflected in his successive appointments to cabinet positions—as first state minister for political affairs, then as minister of science and technology. In the general election for the 13th National Assembly, he scored a comeback victory from the Kangnam-B District; he is now a sitting member of the National Assembly.

By virtue of having served as a top corporate executive and chairman of the Commerce and Industry Committee of the National Assembly, Assemblyman Yi has a better grasp of the actual condition of the business sector than does anyone else. He is on the speculative list of individuals who may be selected for the position of either deputy prime minister or minister of trade and industry in the upcoming cabinet reshuffle.

Assemblyman Han Sung-su, the incumbent minister of trade and industry, studied politics and international relations at Yonse University, received his PhD in economics from York University in England, and taught at Cambridge University also in England. He served as a financial adviser to the governments of Venezuela and Jordan; he also served as a financial consultant for the World Bank—a background worthy of an expert in international economics, which he is.

He was still a professor at the School of Commerce, Seoul National University, when he received the DJP's official endorsement to run in the general election for the 13th National Assembly. He did so in the Chunchon District, which is his hometown area, and emerged as a freshman member of the legislature, marking the beginning of his political life. He is related to the late President Pak Chong-hui through marriage: he married a niece of Mrs Pak. He is also related through marriage to Chang Tok-chin, a former minister of agriculture and fisheries, and to Yun Sok-min, a former chairman of Taehan Shipbuilding: the wives of all three men are sisters.

While working as a professor at Seoul National University, he ably assisted the government, by making good use of his job experience with the World Bank, on matters of securing foreign loans and arranging repayments of such loans. At the initial introductory meeting of members of the economic team, which was held four days after his appointment as minister of trade and industry, Han made remarks critical of the past economic policy as well as economic planners. He said, "The economic policy of the past not only lacked logic but also was problematic in its moral basis." "Erroneous economic forecasting led to an excessive budgetary surplus, causing difficulties in policy implementation." His remarks drew criticism from former ministers of economic planning but were applauded by those of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, whose morale had been low. Moreover, he surprised those around him by demonstrating the courage to question the legal justification for the existence of the Industrial Policy Council, which is the principal organ handling the liquidation of failing businesses.

He is reportedly so devoted to the concept of constituency management that he has been dashing off to Chunchon, his electoral district, almost every Sunday. Not only is he representing a regional electoral district, he also does not belong to any of the DJP's intraparty factions. Popular speculation is that he has a good chance of being retained in the cabinet in the upcoming reshuffle but being moved to the finance portfolio, which is one of the portfolios the DJP is expected to insist on keeping under its control at all cost.

Assemblyman So Sang-mok, currently deputy chief of the DJP's Policy Coordination Staff, is an economic expert playing a central role in the DJP's economic policy-making process; he has definitive views of his own about economic planning and macroeconomics, and his specialty lies with economic policies having to do with stability and welfare. The idea of introducing the parliamentary vice minister system, which has become a subject of discussion lately, was originally proposed by him.

After finishing Kyonggi Junior and Senior High Schools he attended Stanford University where he received his PhD in economics. Before becoming a freshman lawmaker in the 13th National Assembly as a DJP representative for the national constituency, he had worked as an economic inquirer for the World Bank, a member of the research committee and chief of the research and investigation staff of the KDI, an adviser to deputy prime minister, and deputy director of the KDI.

He is a younger brother of the late So Sang-chol, a former minister of energy and resources. Another brother of his, Professor So Sang-yong, is currently serving as dean of the School of Business Management, Sogang University. All three brothers are holders of a doctorate.

During his time with the KDI, he served as a consultant for TIME magazine on economic affairs of the Pacific region. He was also an active contributor of articles to such world-standard publications as TIME, NEWSWEEK, and THE ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL. All this is indicative of the extensiveness of his activities, not just domestically but externally as well. Also, despite his freshman status as a lawmaker, he has been active with the Finance Committee, the Budget and Audit

Committee, and the Judicial Review Special Committee of the National Assembly, demonstrating his outstanding abilities in framing and reshaping policies and laws. As a result, he is recognized as a man of influence within his party.

As such, some are talking about his possible appointment as finance minister in the coming reshuffle of the cabinet. He is also being rumored as a potential appointee to such other positions as senior presidential secretary for economic affairs and chief of the party's Policy Coordination Staff.

Principal among the books he authored are "The Realities of Poverty—The Countermeasures for the Needy," which may be regarded as the first systematic treatment of our country's poverty problem; "The National Pension System Concept and Its Socioeconomic Ripple Effects," which was used as a basic reference material for the planning and introduction of a national pension system in our country; "A Challenge to the Future: The Changing Industrial Structure and Policies To Accommodate It," which can be called a blueprint for future industries of our country; and "A Plan for Improvement of Social Welfare Transmission System and Utilization of Professional Manpower," which dealt with the question of how to provide effective social welfare services to the weak and frail classes of the society.

In addition to those already cited above, Assemblymen Yu Ton-u, Kim Ki-pae, and Choe Un-chi should be included in the ranks of economic experts within the DJP.

Assemblyman Yu Ton-u, a graduate of Koryo University's political science course, successively served as director of the Korea Housing Bank, vice president of the Korea Insurance Corporation, president of the Taehan Investment Trust, president of the Korea Housing Bank, president of the Export-Import Bank of Korea, and president of the Bank for Small Business.

As his diverse experiences indicate, he is a financial expert well versed in all operational aspects of the primary and secondary banking sectors.

He began his career in the banking industry as chief of the planning staff at the Housing Bank when the bank was being newly formed; later, at age 36, he was made a director of the bank, setting a new record as the youngest ever to hold a bank directorship. While serving with the Housing Bank, he played a principal role in instituting housing bonds and housing lotteries.

Assemblyman Kim Ki-pae is an expert in the trade and commerce field, who for a long time played a leading role in the administration of trade matters at the Ministry of Trade and Industry. A graduate of Kyonggi High School and Koryo University's Law School, he entered the government service as an administrative officer with the Tax Administration Bureau, Ministry of Finance; later, he served as director of the Trade and Commerce Bureau, Ministry of Trade and Industry. At present, he is president of the Korea Export Industries Corporation; in this capacity, he is focusing his efforts on the fostering of small and medium enterprises.

Assemblyman Choe Un-chi is a fiscal and economic expert who served in the government bureaucracy as director of the Controlled Operations Bureau of the Monopoly Agency, director of the Customs Bureau, and deputy director general of the Customs and Tariff Agency. Known within the DJP as a man rich in practical experiences, he is currently holding such positions of responsibility as executive secretary of the National Assembly's Finance Committee and chairman of the DJP's Taxation System Reform Special Committee. A telling example of his acumen was his performance during last year's audit and inspection of the Finance Ministry by the National Assembly: it was he who drove the ministry officials concerned into a state of discomfiture by asking probing questions regarding the subject of investments by foreign nationals—a subject which other lawmakers overlooked or neglected to raise.

Within the RDP

Principal among the RDP's economic brains are Hwang Pyong-tae, currently special assistant to RDP President Kim Yong-sam, who holds a doctorate and served as an assistant vice minister of the Economic Planning Board, and Assemblyman Kim Tong-kyo, an expert in financial and monetary affairs, who served as an assistant vice minister of trade and industry and president of a major corporation.

Others who have been serving the party as economic brains include Assemblyman Kang Po-song, a former professor; Assemblyman Sin Yong-kuk, a former chairman of the Association of Korean Trading Companies; Assemblyman Song Tu-ho, who is a medical doctor by profession; and Assemblyman Choe I-ho, who formerly served with the Ministry of National Construction as chief of the Seoul-Pusan National Land Management Office and as director of the Water Resources Bureau.

Asemblyman Hwang Pyong-tae, special assistant to the party's president, previously served as assistant vice minister of economic planning, a member of the KDI's research committee, and president of the University of Foreign Studies. He joined the RDP at the time of the last presidential election. In the subsequent National Assembly election, he was elected from the Kangnam-A District—he is the only one of the five top-level RDP officials who was elected from a local electoral district. He has been the master brain behind RDP President Kim Yong-sam.

It was he who, together with NDRP lawmaker Kim Yong-hwan, played a pivotal role on the opposition side in the maneuvering that eventually led to the recent political restructuring.

One of the advisers who transformed Kim Yong-sam from an orthodox opposition fighter of 30-year standing to a man of the ruling circle was none other than this man. It was also he who successfully arranged a Kim Yong-sam/Kim Chong-pil meeting at the golf course last fall.

One year ago, just about this time last year, at a seminar of RDP lawmakers, Assemblyman Hwang created a partywide uproar by advancing a "party supplantation theory," arguing that "the RDP must absorb the forces supporting the DJP if it wants to attain power." The uproar notwithstanding, thanks to the unconditional support of the party president, Kim Yong-sam, Hwang has continued to be the dominating influence within the party. His commanding influence over the party has been so powerful and his personal influence over the party leader Kim so absolute that some are even calling him "Hwang Pyong-tae the minister of the left, Hwang Pyong-tae the minister of the right" [the left and right ministers were the two ranking ministers next only to the prime minister back in the days of the old imperial Korea].

For all the reasons cited above Hwang at times is regarded with displeasure and jealousy by other RDP lawmakers. The jealousy is particularly strong among career politicos within the party—so much so Hwang had to give up the chairmanship of the party's Policy Committee.

In short, although he is undeniably a force to reckon with within the party, because of his shallow roots in the party, chances are he will have to continue being a confidant and a brain trust for the party boss Kim Yong-sam rather than growing up to be a mid-echelon boss himself.

Be that as it may, here is a man, a freshman lawmaker that makes him a fledgling among politicians, who nevertheless has managed to emerge as a real force wielding enormous influence within the party. The question is, what was his secret?

He not only has a penetrating insight into the underlying current of the political world—an ability becoming of a PhD in political science that he is—but also has the drive to make the most of such an insight and come up with a timely political issue before anyone else. He was the man behind the scenes of such major events as the successful crisis management in the wake of "the Tonghae bribery scandal," the visit to the Soviet Union by the party boss Kim Yong-sam, the golf get-together between the two Kims, and the 15 December grand compromise struck at the Blue House [setting the stage for the three-party merger]. Moreover, his behind-the-scenes roles have invariably produced exactly the kind of results which he anticipated.

Hwang has been active not only in his role as the special assistant to the party president but also in the legislative field as well. Specifically, it was he who put forth counterproposals of his own on the questions of revising the Bank of Korea Act and of introducing the "land is public" concept. On the question of revising the Bank of Korea Act, he argued that chairman of the Financial and Monetary Council should concurrently assume the presidency of the Bank of Korea and that the appointment of the council chairman should be made subject to the consent of the National Assembly under the revised act. With regard to the three legislative bills, all having to do with the "land is public" concept, he called them a case of blowing the matter out of proportion and argued that a better approach to ensuring the enforcement of the concept should be through taxation.

All that aside, as for the role he played in the recent reshaping of the political landscape, it is drawing a mixed assessment by those in and around the opposition quarters: some call him the "kingmaker" while others tag him as "the man who made Kim Yong-sam drink a cup of poison."

He is considered as a strong prospect to be appointed either as deputy prime minister or as minister of one of the economic affairs ministries or agencies in the coming cabinet reshuffle.

Assemblyman Kim Tong-kyu, currently serving as chairman of the RDP's Policy Council, is another leading economic expert within his party. A graduate of Seoul National University's Law School, he passed the higher civil service examination (the eighth in series) for the executive branch and began his government service with the Ministry of Finance, where he served as a section chief responsible for planning and budgeting and as superintendent of a tax office. He then moved over to the Ministry of Trade and Industry, where he served as director of the Energy Bureau, director of the Bureau of Industries, chief of the Planning and Management Staff, and assistant vice minister responsible for heavy industries. Upon leaving the government service, he served as, among other things, president of Daewoo.

Throughout his government service, he enjoyed the confidence of superiors and subordinates owing to his dynamic way of moving things along and his embracing style of leadership; he earned a reputation for being a large-caliber man of the boss type.

At the Ministry of Trade and Industry, where for eight years he shouldered the important responsibility of overseeing the heavy industry sector, he not only guided the heavy and chemical industries but also played a leading role in establishing the Small Business Promotion Corporation and in pushing the legislative action to give small businesses a preferential tax rate. His tenure as superintendent of the Namdaemun Tax Office was marked by an anecdote: he was the man who levied taxes on the Bank of Korea [a government-run institution]. During his four-year presidency at Daewoo, he built up Daewoo's construction division from an enterprise grossing 250 billion won annually to one grossing 1.4 trillion won (as of 1984).

His entry into the world of politics occurred some time after he retired from the government service in the wake of the 26 October incident [the assassination of then-President Pak Chong-hui in 1979], which ushered the so-called "era of the three Kims," when he assumed the position of special assistant on economic affairs to Kim Yong-sam. Once having thus established connection with politics, he ran for the 12th National Assembly from the Kangdong District of Seoul and won with the highest number of votes nationwide. Although a native of Chongju, North Chungchong Province, he opted to run from an electoral district away from his hometown because he believed that an opposition politician like himself must win a race in Seoul, where political standards are high, if he wanted to prove himself as a politician worthy of the name.

He was reelected from the Kangdong-A District for the 13th National Assembly, where he has been making his presence felt loud and clear: for instance, during the National Assembly hearings on the affairs of the Fifth Republic, he gave Mr Chang Se-tong [former director of the Agency for National Security Planning] a thunderous scolding.

Notable among his legislative activities have been his proposals for tax reform centered around the idea of raising property taxes, for a tax-revenue spending and budgeting system, and for the creation of a new government agency to handle the affairs of small and medium enterprises.

The word is that, should he fail to receive an economic portfolio in the coming cabinet reshuffle, he is likely to become chief of the Policy Coordination Staff of the new party.

Assemblyman Kang Po-song is widely regarded as an expert in rural economy. He completed both the undergraduate and graduate courses in political science and international relations at Tanguk University. Upon graduation, he became a professor at Cheju University and also served as chairman of the board responsible for the management of Namju Junior and Senior High Schools.

A two-term (the 11th and 13th National Assembly) lawmaker, he currently holds the following positions: within the RDP, he is a member of the Political Affairs Committee, chairman of the Rules and Discipline Committee, and director of the party's training institute; in the National Assembly, he represents the RDP on the Agriculture and Fisheries Committee and is active with the Korean-Japanese Legislators' League as its deputy secretary general and as a co-chairman, representing the Korean side, of the league's Committee for Improvement of the Legal Status of Korean Residents in Japan.

It was he who, during the 11th National Assembly, spearheaded a drive to bring about improvement of the slaughterhouse operations as a means to solve the fluctuation in the hog prices and, in so doing, pointed the way toward a fundamental resolution of the problems plaguing the hog-raising industry. In the 13th National Assembly, he took a strong position in favor of raising the government purchase prices to be paid for the 1988 crop of grains, insisting that the production cost of the 90-percent-margin paddies be used as the basis for determining the prices; he played a leading role in raising the rice price by 16 percent. He also introduced a bill designed to reduce the debt burden of fishing and agrarian villages; the bill was enacted thanks to his effort. Additionally, in an effort to resolve the problems inherent in the liberalization of the importation of agricultural and marine products, he led a delegation to the GATT and the U.S. Congress to gain their understanding of the Korean position on this issue.

Assemblyman Sin Yong-kuk, who formerly served as chairman of the Traders' Association of Korea, is recognized as a trade expert within the party. After finishing an industrial high school, he majored in business administration at college. He is currently in the process of obtaining a doctorate in the subject of foreign trade from Myongji University.

Since about 1970 he has been operating the Korea Trade Center, which is primarily engaged in such business activities as consultation service on trade laws and regulations, organizing seminars on trade matters, and publishing books on trade-related subjects. He is also running a solid small business of his own, which has some 150 employees, a capital base of 500 million won, and annual sales grossing 9 billion won.

In 1978 he started a new joint-stock company called "Nambuk," specializing in the manufacture of machine tools such as drilling machines and tapping machines. Since then the company has grown steadily: in 1988, for instance, the company expanded its plant facilities by a time and a half.

Sin is regarded as "the No 1 person to avoid" by those agencies subject to inspection by the National Assembly's Commerce and Industry Committee, of which he is a member. He earned this reputation as a result of his performance during the last inspection of the state affairs by his committee: he tormented the investigatees by his straight talk and persistent probing.

He is a man of notoriety for, among other things, having effectively scuttled the plans for holding an international trade fair in the city of Taejon. As soon as the plans for the fair were announced in February 1989, he launched a feasibility study, came up with a negative conclusion, and spearheaded a move to block the fair. As a result, other lawmakers—including some who at the beginning had no idea what "BIE" meant—came around to support his position; in the end, the fair was postponed.

Industrial rationalization was another issue on which he focused his attention during the National Assembly's audit and inspection of government agencies. He was particularly critical of the government handling of the issues related to the textile plants concentrated in the Taegu area: he argued that the government was acting irrationally by extending the time allowed for the plants to rationalize their operations while continuing to provide subsidies. By taking this position he drew harsh criticism from those who live in the Taegu area, who protested that he, a lawmaker elected from North Kyongsang Province [Taegu is the provincial capital of North Kyongsang], who ought to be helping the growth of that region, was instead trying to sprinkle ashes all over the region.

Sin also probed into the government handling of the Daewoo Shipbuilding bailout effort. Pointing out that the Industrial Bank was derelict in securing from the company a proxy for the liquidation of assets, such as the Daewoo Building, which could be used for the self-survival of the company, and that there was a possibility of the government-provided relief fund being used not for the rationalization of the Daewoo Shipbuilding's operations but for new investment purposes, Sin made a number of proposals including the establishment of a special management setup to handle the case.

On the eve of the National Assembly's audit and inspection of government agencies in 1988, the RDP put out a public notice that said "All Suggestions Welcome!" which generated considerable public responses. It was Sin's idea.

Assemblyman Choe I-ho is a construction expert. A civil engineering graduate of Pusan University, he served as superintendent of the National Land Management Regional Offices in Seoul, Iri, and Pusan; he also served as director of the Marine Resources Bureau, Ministry of National Construction. A long-time personal friend of the party leader Kim Yong-sam's, he became a freshman lawmaker in the 13th National Assembly as an RDP member representing the national constituency.

Despite being a first-term lawmaker representing the national constituency, Choe's activities with the Construction Committee of the National Assembly have been dazzling.

In the course of the National Assembly's audit and inspection of the provincial administration of Kyonggi, he came down mercilessly hard on the reason why a new office building for the Kyonggi provincial chapter of the Anticommunist League had been constructed on the parkland belonging to the city of Suwon; he bedeviled the officials being questioned with his suggestion that the use of the parkland for the said building was the result of the pressure by Mr Yi Kyu-tong, who was then chairman of the Kyonggi provincial chapter of the Anticommunist League.

Accusing the government plans to build new residential towns in the areas of Pundang and Ilsan as a move in complete disregard of the Capital Zone Improvement Planning Act for it would accelerate the convergence of population into the capital zone, intensify the area's traffic problem, and drive the 10 million people already living in the city of Seoul into a hellish traffic gridlock, Choe urged the government to go back to the drawing board with their planning for building new towns.

In a related move, he emphasized the inevitable necessity of paving all the roads nationwide; toward the realization of that goal and to ensure the availability of funds to be invested in the undertaking, he led a successful legislative move for the establishment of a special account to finance road works.

Assemblyman Song Tu-ho, a medical doctor by training, is on the Health and Social Affairs Committee of the National Assembly; he is an expert in health and social problems such as medical insurance and pharmaceuticals.

A graduate of the Medical School, Seoul National University, he has for 25 years operated a 60-bed neurosurgery hospital at Choryang-Dong, Pusan. Although the real estate he inherited has turned into a sizable fortune, he is not as rich as people say he is, according to those close to him.

He was a classmate of Kim Yong-sam's at Kyongnam High School and has been a long-time generous financial supporter of Kim's as well—so much so he became a target of investigations by the tax authorities. Rumor has it that deep appreciation of his full yet discreet support rendered to Kim Yong-sam at the last presidential election as well as on other occasions was the reason why he was chosen by the party as the first on the list of candidates to be elected from the national constituency to the 13th National Assembly.

Within the NDRP

Serving as the NDRP's economic brains are some of the heavy weights from previous ruling circles. Those who can be counted as the party's principal economic experts include the following: Chairman Kim Yong-hwan of the party's Policy Committee, who formerly served as senior presidential secretary for economic affairs and as minister of finance; Assemblyman Choe Kak-kyu who formerly served as vice minister of finance and of economic planning and as minister of agriculture and fisheries and of trade and industry; and Assemblyman Yi Hui-il who formerly served as senior presidential secretary for economic affairs and as minister of agriculture and fisheries.

Assemblyman Kim Yong-hwan, currently chairman of the party's Policy Committee, is a graduate of the Law School, Seoul National University. After passing the senior civil service examination for administrative service, he joined the Ministry of Finance where he worked in the Financial Bureau for some time, grooming himself into an expert in the administration of economic affairs.

Later he served as assistant vice minister for tax administration at the Ministry of Finance and then as assistant vice minister for agricultural administration at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. He then was transferred to the Blue House where he served first as one of the secretaries for economic affairs, then as special assistant to the president for economic affairs, and finally as senior presidential secretary for economic affairs. When he was a presidential secretary in charge of the management of foreign capital, he was credited for having played a role in some significant measures such as the 3 August freeze on private loans. While serving as a special assistant to the president, he concurrently held the position of secretary general of the Heavy Industry Promotion Committee. After a stint as senior presidential secretary for economic affairs, he was promoted to the position of finance minister.

As finance minister, he devoted his primary effort to the normalization of the financial industry. But his charismatic leadership had an evil side effect as well in that the Finance Ministry tended to wield the scepter over financial institutions. The ministry under his reign had so much power that a mere section chief within the ministry's Financial Bureau did not hesitate to intimidate and dress down a bank president face to face. It was in that period that a managing director of a certain city bank went to the ministry to pay a courtesy call on a section chief of the Financial Bureau only to suffer the indignity of being scoffed at with remarks such as "a mere managing director coming to seek an audience with the section chief!?"—so the story goes.

As the halo grew brighter over the Finance Ministry, the ministry attracted a swarm of talented individuals who had established their excellence academically and in passing the higher civil service examination. In short, the Finance Ministry attained the zenith of its power during Kim's tenure as its minister. Later, therefore, when some outsider with no power took over the ministry after Minister Kim left and the ministry's status atrophied as a result, some officials of the ministry fondly and often reminisced about the good old days under Minister Kim Yong-hwan.

After relinquishing the finance portfolio of the incoming minister, Kim Won-ki, at the time of the 12 December 1978 cabinet reshuffle, he spent the next few years in the academe, moving from one teaching position to another. In 1986, he assumed the chairmanship of the Industrial Research Institute of Korea; at that time, Mr Han Kap-su was director of the institute. During those years, he continued to demonstrate his scholastic inclination by taking some courses at Keio University of Japan and Harvard University in the United States.

In 1987, at the patient persuasion of NDRP President Kim Chong-pil, he decided to enter politics. In the general elections for the 13th National Assembly, he was elected from the Poryong/Taechon District, his native area, and thereby metamorphosed himself into a full-fledged politician. Once the transformation was completed, Assemblyman Kim was elevated to the chairmanship of the NDRP's Policy Committee, in which position he has been proving himself to be the "policy treasure chest" for the party. Every shake of his head produced a stream of clever ideas—that is why he earned the nickname "ttol-ttol-i" [Korean word for "a clever person"].

Working in tandem with Assemblyman Hwang Pyong-tae of the RDP, Kim was responsible for the handling of practical details during the process of the recent restructuring of the political landscape. He is still actively involved in the process as a member of the 15-man committee charged with the responsibility to work out the modality of the new party. It is widely accepted as a near certainty that he will become chairman of the new party's Policy Committee, a position expected to be allocated to the NDRP to fill.

Assemblyman Choe Kak-kyu, secretary general of the NDRP, passed the higher civil service examination for administrative officials when he was still a fourth-year student majoring in political science at Seoul National University. He began his civil service career as an administrative official at the Finance Ministry in 1959, a career that eventually led him to such top positions as vice minister of finance and of economic planning, then as minister of agriculture and forestry and of trade and industry. He is a man of classical background as an economic bureaucrat.

In the latter years of the old Democratic Republican Party administration, when Kim Chong-pil was the prime minister, Choe was picked for the job of minister of agriculture and fisheries at the age of 42, making him the youngest and fastest among his civil service peers to attain such distinction, which made him the talk of the town.

At the onset of the Fifth Republic he left th[illegible]ment service and joined the corporate world w[illegible]ved as, among other things, chairman of Hany[illegible]mical. Fighting off other tempting options of all [illegible], he ran for the National Assembly as an NDRP candidate in Kangnung, his hometown, and was elected after a hard-fought battle; thus began his new career as a politician.

It was during his tenure as minister of agriculture and fisheries that South Korea's rice production reached the level highest ever by exceeding 40 million bags a year—a monumental achievement in the history of agricultural administration; as a result, he was able to make the epochal decision allowing the use of rice for making the popular unrefined wine called "makkolli" for the first time in 30 years.

But in 1980, when he was minister of trade and industry, he was blamed as the man primarily responsible for the excessive and overlapping investments the ministry had made in the heavy and chemical industries; in the end, he was obliged to vacate the portfolio.

Should there be a constitutional amendment in favor of the parliamentary system of government, the speculation is that his novice status in party politics will more than likely drive him back to the life in government bureaucracy rather than remain in party politics.

Assemblyman Yi Hui-il, an economics major who did both undergraduate and graduate work at Koryo University, is another economic expert within the party. His career background includes services as director of the Planning Bureau and chief of the Planning Management

Staff at the Economic Planning Board, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs, and minister of agriculture and fisheries.

He began his government service in 1959 at the Planning Bureau, Ministry of National Rehabilitation (the predecessor of the present Economic Planning Board); from then until his appointment as chief of the Planning Staff, for more than 10 years, he stayed with the same ministry. He played a leading role in the formulation of the first, second, and third 5-year Economic Development Plans.

After serving as minister in charge of economic affairs at the South Korean Embassy in Paris and then as assistant vice minister for economic affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he became senior presidential secretary for economic affairs. In that position he was the behind-the-scenes force supporting the expansionary economic policy being pursued by the then Deputy Prime Minister Nam. He was then promoted to minister of agriculture and fisheries.

Yi left the government service in the aftermath of the 12 December event [of 1979; takeover of the government by the military led by Chon Tu-hwan]. He then served as chairman of the Milling Industry Association of Korea and also as chairman of the FAO's Korean chapter. When the NDRP was being formed, he joined it as a founding member; he was elected to the 13th National Assembly as a member representing the national constituency. He is currently serving as chief of the NDRP's overall planning staff.

In addition to those already listed above, Assemblyman O Yong-un, who is chairman of the Construction Committee of the National Assembly, Assemblyman Cho Pu-yong, who is a member of the Assembly's Finance Committee, and Assemblyman Yi Taek-won, who is a member of the Assembly's Commerce and Industry Committee, are playing significant roles in the party's economic policy-making process.

Assemblyman O Yong-un, chairman of the Assembly's Construction Committee, is a member of the seventh graduating class of the Korean Military Academy. In 1971, he retired from the active military service as a major general and was placed in the reserve; at that time, he was appointed as director general of the Railroad Agency, which opened the door for his personal relationship with Kim Chong-pil, who was then the prime minister.

After a stint as governor of North Chungchong Province, he ran for the 10th National Assembly from Chinchon, North Chungchong Province, which is his native place, as a candidate officially endorsed by the old DRP; he was elected.

In 1981, he was caught up in the web of political strangulation; he left Seoul and moved to the countryside where he spent time running a farm. In the last parliamentary election, he ran as a founding member of the NDRP and was elected from Chongju.

Rumor has it that he has a good chance of becoming the next minister of national construction should that portfolio be allocated to the NDRP in the coming cabinet reshuffle.

Assemblyman Cho Pu-yong, currently serving as executive secretary of the Assembly's Finance Committee, is a man of professional management background; he is well versed in down-to-earth economics. After graduating from Yonse University, where he majored in political science and international relations, he successively held various positions as follows: an assistant to the ASPAC secretary general; managing director of Kukche Electric Co., Ltd.; president of Kukche Special Metals; president of Tonga Concrete Industrial Co., Ltd.; and director (on par with president) of Tonga Construction's Plant Operations Headquarters. After leaving Tonga Construction, which was his last corporate job, he entered politics and has been there since.

Assemblyman Yi Taek-sok, a graduate of Koryo University's Law Department, is a first-term lawmaker in the 13th National Assembly. His freshman status notwithstanding, he is serving as executive secretary of the Assembly's Commerce and Industry Committee, and in that capacity he has been just as active as any veteran member of the Assembly.

Question of Presidential Prerogative

As noted above, with a cabinet reshuffle expected soon, right now the political and government quarters are awash with speculations as to who are most likely prospects to be included in the new cabinet—even the names of such prospects are being bandied around.

Some are even saying that Messrs Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil have each been given the authority to recommend a certain number of candidates to be considered for inclusion in the cabinet.

Regardless, personnel appointments cannot be predicted until they are officially announced. Moreover, a cabinet reshuffle is a matter of presidential prerogative which cannot be encroached by politicians.

Be that as it may, each component party is all nerves trying to figure out their share of cabinet portfolios. Although there is a clear expectation that the new unity cabinet will include some individuals of high caliber from all three factions, a general analysis within political circles is that there will not be very many such appointees.

In this connection, circulating in and around the political quarters is a specious prediction that the NDRP will receive one or two portfolios, the RDP two to three portfolios, and the DJP three to four portfolios.

Although the exact timing for the cabinet reshuffle is still up in air, given the imminent selection of key officials by the new party and considering the administration's own preference for an early cabinet reshuffle in the interest of stability, it seems reasonable to assume that the reshuffle will take place sometime in March upon conclusion of the special session of the National Assembly in February.

When will the cabinet be reshuffled? How many portfolios will the DJP, the RDP, and the NDRP each receive? Who will occupy the economic portfolios in the new cabinet? These questions are the focal points of extraordinary attention certainly by the economic sector but also by the political and government sectors as well.

* Distribution of Power in DLP Leadership

902C0154A Seoul CHUGAN CHOSON in Korean 18 Feb 90 pp 18-21

[Article by reporter Han Tong-yun]

[Text] **Three Leaders Expected To Establish Individual Territories Under One Roof, At Least for a While**

What is particularly noteworthy in the creation of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] is not just the reorganization of the political system but the distribution of power among the three people, namely No Tae-u, Kim Yong-sam, and Kim Chong-pil.

The three people have reportedly reached agreements that they will lead their respective parties until the convention for founding the DLP in March and that once a permanent system of leadership is established after the convention, President No will take the responsibility for the overall administration of the government affairs, while Kim Yong-sam will take the leadership in the party and Kim Chong-pil will lead the National Assembly. However, analysts overwhelmingly agree that such a distribution of power and responsibilities is also closely related to a post-No Tae-u system of supreme power and here, too, the three people have reached a secret agreement. Because foundation of the DLP assumes a power structure centered on a parliamentary system, this points to the rumor of a secret agreement that once the constitutional revision for parliamentary government has been completed in the 13th National Assembly, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil will rotate the role of prime minister after President No's departure.

On 12 January when President No actually agreed with Kim Yong-sam on the merger of the three parties, President No went out for a walk with Kim in the middle of an important talk during their meeting in the Blue House. Many people speculate that during their walk inside the Blue House compound, they might have mentioned the prospect of the so-called "next term" when President No showed Kim the site of a new presidential office and residence under construction. The construction work for a new Blue House office and presidential residence was begun at the end of last year and is scheduled for completion in early 1992. Thus, considering that this project is for the next president or prime minister (under a parliamentary system), rather than for President No himself, we cannot say that President No's showing of the construction site to Kim is unrelated to the above speculation.

Of course, future developments of the political situation after the sail of the DLP remain to be seen. And we do not yet know yet whether the two Kims, particularly Kim Yong-sam, will be able to show their great administrative abilities in the unknown world of the government party. But insofar as nothing unusual happens, many analysts say, such a composition of power will last into the future.

Within the new party, too, most people have already expressed their consent to the prospective roles of Mr Kim Yong-sam and Mr Kim Chong-pil during the "post-No" era 3 years from now. It is just that the decision of whether Mr Kim Yong-sam and Mr Kim Chong-pil will take turns in the role of prime minister or the two Kims will jointly administer the government by sharing their power as prime minister and president is expected to depend on conditions at that time.

As it has become relatively clear as to who will succeed President No, a factional movement is under way, such as combining forces among the next-generation political leaders, in preparation for the forthcoming conclusion of the two Kims' roles. Considering that the DLP has been founded through the merger of three parties, and assuming that the future supreme power will be borne by a majority force or by an alliance of powerful factions when the constitutional revision for parliamentary government becomes a reality, such a movement by the prominent figures who have aspired to attain to power is a natural outcome.

The DLP force, which will have a formal convention on 9 February for merging the parties, is made up of three groups—DJP [Democratic Justice Party], RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] and NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party]. Needless to say, these groups will be led by President No, Mr Kim Yong-sam and Mr Kim Chong-pil, and it will do no harm to assume that the "young power" that seeks the supreme power of the next generation will attempt to establish individual territories under the umbrellas of the three people, at least for a while. One exception could be that the DJP faction will probably be led by its representative Pak Tae-chun, who has been designated as an "incarnation" of President No.

Assemblyman Kim Yun-hwan's Strength in Human Relations; Over 30 Assemblymen Support the Pak Chol-on Faction

In general, there are six or seven groups within the DLP that either have begun to muster forces in order to seize the supreme power in the next term or have shown a factional movement in full scale.

In the case of the DJP faction, the key figures are former Floor Leader Kim Yun-hwan, former Secretary General Yi Chong-chan, former Floor Leader Yi Han-tong, and Minister of State Affairs Pak Chol-on. Ambitious figures in the center of the RDP faction are RDP Vice President

Kim Tong-yong, former Chief Secretary Kim Tok-yong and Special Assistant to RDP president Hwang Pyong-tae.

In the case of the NDRP faction, it remains as a single-line faction led by its President Kim Chong-pil with no intermediate leaders in sight.

Nobody disagrees that former Floor Leader Kim Yun-hwan of the DJP is one of the influential figures. Along with President No, he is an alumnus of Kyongbuk High School. He led the task of liquidating the Fifth Republic and planned a political reform early on. Because of his distinguished ability in human relations, he is acquainted with the largest number of assemblymen in the party aside from common interests. Thus, he is said to possess the potential power to organize the largest faction within the party if he wants to. He is also known to have a sufficient funding power. Another advantage is that he is a member of the TK (Taegu City and North Kyongsang) group. One problem is that former Floor Leader Kim was alienated at the last moment of founding the new party, and it is said that since he has been forced out by the leadership of Minister of State Affairs Pak, his contact with key figures has become infrequent recently. During the reorganization of the DJP in early January, he had hoped for an appointment as secretary general or floor leader, but his anticipation suffered a setback. There are talks within the government circle that he might have lost his power struggle with Minister of State Affairs Pak. This is evidenced by the fact that Assemblyman Pak Chun-pyong was appointed as secretary general by the recommendation of Minister of State Affairs Pak during the DJP reorganization of 6 January, wherein former Floor Leader Kim was excluded.

While serving as the first floor leader of the Sixth Republic, he had no choice but to induce his friend and former Assemblyman Chong Ho-yong to resign. Because of this, his relationship with the assemblymen who signed to support Mr Chong is no longer the same as before.

However, former Floor Leader Kim is the most prominent figure within the DJP, and he maintains a smooth relationship with a broad range of people in both the government and opposition parties. He is also favored by the press because of his background in the press circle—an exceptional advantage.

Should Mr Chong Ho-yong decide to run for the special election in the West Kap District of Taegu City in early April and resume his political career, it is most likely that the future of his political career will be greatly influenced by the movement of the TK group that supported Mr Chong and by the question of whether Mr Chong will forget his disappointment over what former Floor Leader Kim has done in the past and whether he will effect a reconciliation with him. In the process of inducing Mr Chong to resign, the signature group that supported Mr Chong created a deeply emotional gap against Minister of State Affairs Pak, which can hardly be patched. Thus, if there are no appropriate alternative plans, the group will obviously support former Floor Leader Kim.

It is said that Minister of State Affairs Pak Chol-on, who is not only a member of the TK group along with former Floor Leader Kim but also the most influential person of all, has secured the largest number of active assemblymen within the DJP, no matter who says what.

He had been taking the leadership in the establishment of Northern Policy, but was appointed as the minister of state affairs last summer and has completed the six-month-long project of political reform by creating the DLP. Considering that this was done under the full guardianship of President No, nobody disagrees that Minister Pak will also take the decisive leadership in administering the DJP faction within the new party.

There are also after-talks that Secretary General Pak Chun-pyong was pushed into the political reform project in December last year, which was before he became secretary general. And there are unconfirmed rumors that a large number of key officials of the party are members of Laurel Tree Association, which is centered on Minister Pak. Most of them are assemblymen of the national constituency, but some 30 assemblymen are said to have an inseparable relationship with Minister Pak, and his faction is said to have been getting bigger and bigger since the political reform.

He has also had serious talks with Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil in the process of founding the new party, and it is said that he entered into a sincere relationship—something that is more than a negotiation window—with Assemblymen Hwang Pyong-tae and Kim Tok-yong, who, within the RDP, led the development of the new party.

Should Minister Pak lay out a clear plan for the next term, he is expected to receive support from the present key party officials and a group of assemblymen led by former Representative Pak Chun-kyu, including Kim Kil-hong, Pak Sung-chae, Kang Chae-sop, To Yong-sim, Yi Sang-hoe, Na Chang-chu, Yi Kung-kyu, Yi Chae-kwang, Pak Chi-won, Sim Ki-pyon, Yi Yong-mun, Yi Tong-chin, Pak Mu-ung, Kim Chong-kil, Chon Yong-won, Sin Yong-sun, and Cho Yong-chang. However, a much larger number of people are expected to accompany Minister Pak when he starts moving.

One weakness is that some members of the TK group stood against him in the process of ousting Mr Chong Ho-yong. It is said that former Secretary General Yi Chun-ku has been boycotting all formal and informal ceremonies related to the foundation of the new party partly because of Minister Pak.

Former Secretary General Yi Chong-chan: "Watch New Developments for a While"; Former Floor Leader Yi Han-tong: Willing To Form a Faction

In the early days, former Secretary General Yi Chong-chan was quite skeptical about the formation of new party, but he has reportedly decided to support the merger anyway and then observe developments.

Because of the impression that the DLP is eliminating the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) and thereby the political circle is "besieging" the Honam district, he became deeply skeptical, and he is said to have once considered leaving the political stage. Because of this, he took the position that he will not actively participate in mergers or factional politics. In particular, he has recently stressed that DJP members must unite with representative member Pak Tae-chun if the DJP is to be kept alive within the new party, thereby showing his skepticism on factional activities.

However, it is said that former Secretary General Yi is taking the role of a focal point for assemblymen of Seoul and Kyonggi districts and that he could possibly become an energetic boss of a faction in the new party at any time if he wanted to. In particular, he has received high marks from the general public, rather than within the government circle, for his role as a parliamentarian and a moderate reformist. Such a rating from the general public is expected to serve as an invisible power for him. A rumor has it that Mr Kim Yong-sam and Mr Kim Chong-pil have already realized the broad range of potential benefits of shaking hands with former Secretary General Yi, who is a unique individual with a public image within the DJP.

He has such a good image to outsiders that a Japanese newspaper recently counted him as one of those who will lead Korea in the 1990's. Within the party, his followers include Assemblyman Yun Kil-chung, most assemblymen of Seoul district, the graduates of Kyonggi High School, and assemblymen of Honam district.

Former Floor Leader Yi Han-tong, also from the central district like former Secretary General Yi, is yet another leading figure who is in the process of forming a separate force. He is from Pochon, Kyonggi Province. His colorful background includes experience as a two-term floor leader, secretary general, chief policy maker, and the minister of home affairs. He even formed "Pochon Faction" early on and is said to have the natural disposition of a boss.

On 2 February, the former floor leader called a convention to unite the party assemblymen of Kyonggi Province and Inchon City, wherein nearly 30 assemblymen participated. At the convention, they reportedly reached a common sentiment that they will act as a single unit, and they are said to have spontaneously agreed to be led by former Floor Leader Yi.

At the convention, former Floor Leader Yi stressed that they share the same lot and disclosed his intent to organize a goodwill association after the new party has been founded, which will include all RDP and NDRP assemblymen who have connections in those districts. And he reportedly called for cooperative efforts for mutual benefits, thereby expressing his will to organize a faction that can stand against the existing forces, such as TK, in the new party. Assemblyman Chong Tong-song has the role as a joint administrator of former Floor Leader Yi's faction, whose key members include Assemblymen Kim Yong-ku, Chong Hae-nam, Kang U-hyok, Sim Chong-ku, Yi Song-ho, and Pak Chae-hong.

Whereas the DJP circle has become such a divergent faction, the RDP faction is rather simple.

Kim Tong-yong To Administer the RDP Faction; Rise of Assemblymen Kim Tok-yong and Hwang Pyong-tae

Because the RDP has been functioning as a single organization under its President Kim Yong-sam, and because its intermediate boss Choe Hyong-u, former floor leader, has been shaken quite a bit in the merger process and Floor Leader Yi Ki-taek has seceded from the party, the internal conditions of the RDP have been swiftly settled.

Kim Tong-yong, who, as a close associate of Kim Yong-sam has worked behind the scenes in the process of founding the new party, has been actually administering almost all areas of Kim Yong-sam's territory. Within the RDP faction itself, practically nobody has complained about his status and role. If Kim Yong-sam takes office as supreme representative of the new party in the near future, Kim Tong-yong is expected to carry secret orders for all kinds of tasks, including not only administration and management of the faction all by himself but also expansion and alliance with other factions, in order to pave the way for Kim Yong-sam's plan for the next presidency. It is said that Kim Tong-yong himself, too, is said to be well aware that a perfect administration of the faction will play an imperative role in realizing his own ambition. Kim Tong-yong's relationship with former Secretary General Yi Chong-chan of the DJP faction is known to be more than just a friendship.

Besides, Assemblyman Kim Tok-yong of the [RDP] faction could possibly rise quickly, although he is a first-term assemblyman. In the process of making compromises for creating the new party, Assemblyman Kim has reportedly shared numerous talks with First Minister of State Pak Chol-on, and a rumor has it that they have become congenial. Because of the widespread rumor that Assemblyman Kim had long been considered a candidate for special administration of key areas of the government circle, it is said that he will now be able to broaden his pace even further within the government party called DLP.

Because of the "incident of party paper" during the presidential election period, he was once estranged from Kim Yong-sam; but because of his initiatives in the recent political reform, he has won recognition from Kim Yong-sam once again, which is expected to enable him to act freely. Particularly, because he is from the Honam district, it is not impossible for him to rise as a treasured figure within the DLP. However, it would be interesting to see whether he will feel self-sufficient within the limit of the faction or whether he will join a new partner, namely Minister Pak, and if he does, how far he will go.

Assemblyman Hwang Pyong-tae's case is quite similar to Assemblyman Kim's. For example, he has sympathized with Minister Pak so many times in connection with creating the new party, and he is well-organized and cool-headed in making judgments. Moreover, he has nearly the same understanding of the attributes of power.

However, rather than becoming a leader of a faction, Assemblyman Hwang is said to fit the mold of a mediator or a king-maker within the new party because of his resourcefulness and ability to foresee the future, which often astonish observers. Particularly, because of his colorful background as a diplomat, government economist and professor, he is expected to take a significant role within the new government circle.

* New Opposition Party's Preparations Reported

*902C0167A Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
28 Feb 90 p 3*

[Article by reporter Cho Chae-yong: "'Democratic Party' Opens the Door, Political Ability Yet To Be Proven"]

[Text] The Democratic Party (tentatively named) held its party founding members' meeting on 27 February and took a full step toward a "party for a new generation" by formally launching a new party preparation committee.

It is obvious that the Democratic Party's resolution is based on the theory of alternative force to fill the political vacuum left by the old Reunification Democratic Party's [RDP] extinction. Nevertheless, the fact that the Democratic Party is determined to create a new political culture different from that of the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) by being watchful of the personal-party-oriented leadership which has always existed as a chronic vice within the existing opposition parties, and by advocating moralistic open politics, shows the possibility of establishing a unique political base.

At the same time, aside from the Democratic Party's real political power, it is true that there is a general expectation that the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] will be able to take the role of a "catalyst" to bring about a progressive reorganization within the opposition forces' order by overcoming the limitation of regionalism.

However, the unavoidable fact that the Democratic Party could not help starting its new foundation at a time when it failed to organize "forces opposing the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP)" makes one seriously doubt its political capability. Others indicate that its internal organization, which is mainly controlled by members and political leaders from Pusan and Kyongsang Provinces, will limit its future for the time being.

If the union between the old RDP and independent legislators is viewed in this context, such a union may be regarded as having been made hurriedly in order to overcome the already anticipated structural weakness by creating a universal political cause.

The Democratic Party must endure political weakness, separated from the political main stream of the DLP for the time being. Furthermore, it also has the task of establishing an independent existence among other new opposition parties which do not have dissenting views toward the reform advocating conservative DLP and the representativeness of the progressive forces.

It not only needs to provide a self-justification or a reason for a new "democratic opposition party", compatible with a "party for a new generation" through generational change, but also to overcome the perception in certain sectors that it is the byproduct of the three party merger. How well the Democratic Party, which is well aware of the bumpy road ahead, will "perform" in the coming special elections and local parliament elections is drawing immediate attention.

The party founding members' meeting, which was held at the Korea Exhibition Center, lasted almost three hours. It included a pre-opening ceremony event performed by a folk music group playing four instruments, the main ceremony and lectures on the current political situation by seven preparation members such as Representatives Pak Chan-chong, Yi Choe, Kim Kwang-il, No Mu-hyon, Mr. Hong Sa-tok and Mr. Chang Ki-uk.

The founding members' gathering, which took place approximately one hour before the main ceremony and open performance by the folk music group playing four instruments, slowly raised the fever of the ceremony hall and during the main ceremony the place was filled with vigor and enthusiasm unique to an opposition party.

The sponsors tried to establish the legitimacy of the Democratic Party as the opposition party and force of generational change by hanging a large portrait of Mr. Sin Ik-hui (pen-named Haegong), who was the main stream figure in our history of opposition parties, and a large photo of Dr. Cho Pyong-Ok (pen-named Yusok) behind the lecture podium and by setting up placards with slogans such as "The Democratic Party for the improvement of the political environment" and "New opposition party for generational change."

The sponsors, who seemed to be aware that this was the same place that the DLP used for its banquet hall to celebrate the party's founding meeting, posted hanging placards on three walls of the hall with slogans such as "As the three party merger divides the spoils, the family budget of the poor is torn" and "The DLP merger with one No and three Kims is an illicit union like the Japanese annexation of Korea and the 1905 Protectorate Treaty between Korea and Japan".

The ceremony hall with its pre-prepared 5,500 seats packed with people and another 500 or so standing was full of enthusiasm, though slightly short of 10,000 people, which was the sponsors' goal.

In particular, drawing the peoples' attention was the former New Democratic Party president Yi Min-U, who was sitting right behind the podium as a distinguished guest.

Prior to this, 33 members of the Seoul-Anyang Korean folk song society entertained the guests for over an hour with their folk music on four instruments, an exorcism ritual and a dance satirizing the current political situation with a theme of "Shedding Off Darkness, Celebrating Hope." As the farmers' musical performance began at the entrance of the hall around 1500, seven founding members who are incumbent National Assemblymen such as Rep. Yi Ki-taek greeted these players and entered the hall with a sign reading "The Democratic Party is the foundation of the nation."

Later, in an offering ceremony to wish the best for the Democratic Party's future, guests including Mr. Kim Yong-Paek prayed in the congratulatory prayer that "the Democratic Party reunite the democratic forces with the public support to establish a legitimate civilian government."

Mr. Yi Ki-taek, unanimously elected chairman of the party founding preparation committee, made grand statements in his greeting speech, saying that "the era of democratization is in front of us. However, because of some self-interested politicians, our people are again sinking into the dark quagmire of dictatorship." He added that "I will definitely turn the Democratic Party into a rock-solid political party of the people."

The Democratic Party announced a final tally of the number of party founding members at 906. Those founding members who were added at the last minute are as follows: former National Assemblymen Yi Chong-nam (three time representative in the National Assembly) and Kim Chae-ui (two time representative); two film directors Pak Chol-su and Chong Chi-yong, who made the films "You, the Hollyhock" and "Army of the South" respectively; Professor Ku In-so of the SNU Medical School (internal medicine); and seven attorneys. However, its effort to draw attorneys with ties to the Minpyon [Association of Attorneys for a Democratic Society] ultimately failed.

Burma

Saw Maung Sends Labor Day Message to Workers

BK0105124590 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 1 May 90

["Message" by Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, to workers on the occasion of workers day, 1 May 1990—read by announcer]

[Text] To all the esteemed masses of the workers: I send this message, with love and respect, to the masses of the workers on this auspicious occasion of workers day, 1 May 1990, celebrated in honor of all who work with their physical efforts and with their minds and thoughts for the good of the Union of Myanmar [Burma].

Since the food, clothing, shelter, and social needs of the people of all the national racial groups residing in the Union of Myanmar are being fulfilled by the physical and mental efforts of the workers of the nation, it goes without saying that the role of the workers in the building up of the state is very important. It is the workers who put their physical and mental efforts into producing various kinds of goods by transforming raw materials into finished products and who work to fulfill the various needs of the people, namely transportation, shelter, food, education, and health. The important role of the workers is very clear in any political, economic, and social relations system. It is also very important to have perpetual unity in the masses of the workers for the successful accomplishment of state construction and development activities.

In the previous era of multiparty parliamentary democracy, political division caused disunity among the masses of workers. Taking this as an guide, the unity of the workers is needed to provide the fullest of your services for the bright and undeviating future of the workers and for the prosperity and development of the nation.

In today's era in which the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] has taken charge, it can be proudly seen that the workers are giving their fullest for the benefit of the people in various construction and development sectors, especially in transportation, bridges, parks, and civil construction works; transport and communication activities; minerals and gem mining; timber extraction; oil exploration; and deep-sea fishing. The SLORC is satisfied with the efforts and performances of the concerned workers.

The accomplishment of construction activities in such a short time during this period is mainly because of the goodwill and zeal of the workers. This must be put on record. Multiparty democratic general elections will be held nationwide in the near future, and it is essential for the workers to choose correctly candidates who are competent and who will actually work for national unity. Vote freely for the candidate of your choice.

On this auspicious workers day, in order not to hinder unity, all workers are urged to labor diligently, without losing the momentum gained, for even greater achievements in implementing the state development activities of the SLORC, in order to safeguard the lives and prosperity of the people, especially the development activities carried out for fellow workers at the border areas.

Information Committee Holds 88th News Conference

BK2704150990 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 26 Apr 90

[Excerpts] The Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] held its 88th news conference at 1300 today with local and foreign journalists in the reception hall of the Ministry of Defense. [passage omitted] At the news conference, the Information Committee explained matters concerning the financial situation of political parties; the presentation of complete biographies of political party candidates who are contesting in the elections; an article about U Dingra Tang that appeared in the BANGKOK POST in Thailand and in BBC and VOA broadcasts; the ABSDF [All Burma Students Democratic Front] insurgent group; and allegations against the government. [passage omitted]

The Information Committee stated: There is a letter addressed to the chairman of the SLORC written by the NLD's [National League for Democracy] U Tin U from prison. If the contents of the letter were exposed, he might not be accepted by the party of which he had been chairman. We would like to mention only this much because we do not consider this the right time to say any more. You journalists must have heard that one person in his campaign speech claimed that his party has over 2 million members. If there are over 2 million members and if each member contributes 1 kyat in membership fees, the party fund would have over 2 million kyat; if each member contributes 2 kyat in membership fees the party would have over 4 million kyat in party funds. We think political parties will need to keep proper financial accounts. We should bear in mind that there have been allegations concerning financial matters of that party. [passage omitted]

We have already said that true and complete biographies of political party candidates who are contesting in the elections should be made public so they will be able to know, assess, and judge the candidate. We find that some people are hiding major events of their lives in presenting their biographies. To give a well-known example, the biography of U Kyi Maung of the NLD did not mention that he was a member of the State Revolutionary Council in 1962. [passage omitted]

Continuing, the Information Committee explained matters concerning BBC and VOA broadcasts. Concerning inquiries about the Taungtha massacre news item that appeared in recent newspapers, a broadcast on Wednesday [25 April] morning by the BBC Burmese program carried a remark by the British Foreign Office spokesman expressing surprise over those accusations after nearly 50 years. The broadcast said the news is a plot by the Burmese Government to retain power in the elections to be held next month.

We do not understand these remarks by the British Foreign Office. We would like to say that the crime committed by the British Army is similar to the My Lai massacre in Vietnam that was committed by Lieutenant Calley, who was convicted as a war criminal. There is absolutely no connection between the massacre by the British Army and the upcoming elections. We have announced to the world that we will hold elections on 27 May. The announcement by the British Foreign Office appears to be trying to cover up the war crime committed by the British Army and is like trying to cover a dead elephant with a goat skin. We will try and bring out the truth and would like to say that Britain should also look at the event from the viewpoint of the law.

The Information Committee next explained a broadcast by the VOA Burmese program this morning containing news that the U.S. Senate had unanimously passed legislation to ban imports from Burma to prote human rights violations and narcotics trafficking. The bill was presented by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan. [passage omitted]

Continuing, the Information Committee discussed an allegation against the state government. The allegation was made in an article in the 1 April 1990 issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. In that article a columnist claimed that some opposition politicians in Myanmar [Burma] had been tortured and ill-treated in their cells while some succumbed to their injuries. This news is totally false and groundless. The columnist noted that the information was reportedly confirmed by an embassy in Myanmar. We do not want to disclose the name of the embassy involved, although we definitely know it, in order to uphold the dignity and status of that embassy and because we want to stress the cause of love and discourage the cause of hate.

With arrangements made by a large foreign embassy in Myanmar, two diplomats from that embassy went from Yangon [Rangoon] to Mandalay on 14 February 1990. Around noon on 15 February they went to the divisional office of a well-known political party in Mandalay and met with division-level, responsible personnel. The two diplomats also met with members of that party from Pyinoolwin township on 16 February. At the meeting, the diplomats agitated and inquired about the organizational situation. They asked whether there are any arrests and repression by the state government. They also cited Poland and Romania as examples and asked whether the party members are willing to sacrifice their lives if another democratic demonstration takes place. The party members said that about 3,000 members of their party had been arrested and urged the BBC and VOA to continue their broadcasts of the arrests.

The ambassador and wife from another large embassy accompanied by embassy officials visited Dedaye on 15 February 1990 and went to the township office of a well-known party and met with responsible personnel. At the meeting the ambassador inquired about the situation of the political parties and asked whether there is any repression and restriction by the township law and order restoration council. By looking at these activities, it is clear that some foreign diplomats from some large embassies in Myanmar are openly interfering in Myanmar's internal affairs. This is not in accordance with their diplomatic status and dignity, and we would like to suggest that they cease such activities. We would also like to say that it is improper to interfere in Myanmar's internal affairs. [passage omitted]

Next the Information Committee answered questions from the journalists. [passage omitted] The news conference ended at 1425.

Chinese Cultural Delegation Departs Rangoon

BK3004144490 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Excerpts] The cultural delegation from the People's Republic of China led by Vice Minister of Culture Liu Deyou, which toured Mandalay in the company of Lieutenant Colonel Tin Htoo of the Ministry of Information and Culture, left Yangon [Rangoon] by air this afternoon.

The Chinese cultural delegation together with Lt. Col. Tin Htoo had arrived in Mandalay at 0840 on 27 April and were received by Colonel Aung Khin, deputy commander of the Central Military Command; Lt. Col. Maung Paw, secretary of the Mandalay Division Law and Order Restoration Council; and responsible officials. [passage omitted] The PRC cultural delegation later examined the Library and Exhibition Hall of the Ministry of Culture and left Mandalay for Yangon. This morning, the PRC cultural delegation left Yangon by air and was seen off at Yangon airport by Lt. Col. Tin Htoo; Dr. Ye Htut, director general of the Institute of Culture; and responsible officials of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Lee Asks Open Inspection of Military Facilities

BK3004093490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0924 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 30 (AFP)—Singapore Premier Lee Kuan Yew on Monday [30 April] called for an "open inspection" of military installations in Singapore and Malaysia to reassure both countries that one was not planning a takeover of the other. Mr. Lee, speaking to newsmen at the end of a six-hour visit, said he had put forward his proposal to Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed. "Let us say he was not sceptical," he said of the Malaysian leader's response.

The Singapore premier's suggestion came in the wake of official disclosures here last year that Malaysia had detained several of its military officers for spying for an unnamed neighbour. Mr. Lee did not deny that those arrested had spied for Singapore but he called the operatives "low level" attempts at information gathering to "ensure there is no hidden agenda, especially on security." He said that Singapore had also detained "one or two" Malaysian operatives.

"What I told Dr. Mahathir is simple and crucial. Let's go in for confidence building moves," he said. Mr. Lee said that the two countries could study each other's military capabilities like the United States and the Soviet Union were doing and agree to maintain a balance at a "high level, medium level or low level."

Comments Further on 'Espionage'

BK3004113590 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1017 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 30 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said his country meant no harm if it ever spied on Malaysia as the intention was to gather information to find out what was going on in Malaysia. Describing the espionage as low-level attempt to gather information, he said the intelligence outfit had a certain habit of finding out whether certain things were true or not.

Lee, who was in Kuala Lumpur for a brief visit, was commenting on an allegation that Singapore had been involved in espionage in Malaysia, following the detention of several people, including military personnel, here last year. He spoke at a press conference after having talks for more than one hour with Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed. The two leaders had lunch together afterwards.

Lee said nobody could tell what the security situation would be in Southeast Asia in seven or 10 years from now, and so both countries should together have the capabilities. "The capabilities are not against each other, but are with each other," he said, suggesting that Malaysia and Singapore should have open inspection of each other's military facilities.

Cambodia

'Grand Meeting' Marks International Labor Day

BK0105074590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 May 90

[Text] The National Council's Standing Committee for National and International Festivals held a grand meeting in Phnom Penh's Festival Hall on the morning of 1 May to mark the 104th anniversary of International Labor Day. Attending the meeting in the presidium were, among others, Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions; and Comrade Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh municipal party committee. Attending the meeting as guests of honor were the comrades ministers, deputy ministers, and leaders of party-state-front institutions; cadres, personnel, and workers from various central ministries, departments, and offices; and many ethnic nationalities. Also present were representatives of diplomatic corps, charges d'affaires, military attaches, and representatives of various international organizations in the State of Cambodia.

Addressing the meeting, after the ceremony to pay homage to the cadres, combatants, and people who sacrificed their lives for the national cause, Comrade Nguon Nhel noted that 1 May 1886 was the day of struggle waged by the world's working class to demand an eight-hour workday and a pay increase from the capitalists. Comrade Nguon Nhel also spoke on the all-around progress scored by our State of Cambodia during the past more than 11 years, particularly in the military, political, and diplomatic fields. These were attributable to the all-out efforts of our cadres, combatants, workers, and people, as well as to the material and moral support and assistance given to us by the parties, governments, peoples, and progressive working class around the world. Comrade Nguon Nhel also exhorted our cadres, combatants, and people to continue striving to improve the livelihood of workers and employees, stimulate family-run businesses, and expand the mass-oriented cultural, artistic, and sports activities in order to boost the morale of our workers and employees.

Phnom Penh Celebrates 15th SRV Victory Day

Meeting Held 28 Apr

BK2804084690 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] On the morning of 28 April at the Basak festival hall, the Permanent National Committee for Organizing National and International Festivals, held a solemn meeting to mark the 15th anniversary of the Vietnamese people's victory over U.S. imperialism to completely liberate the south and unify Vietnam.

Presiding over the occasion were, among others, Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh city party committee; Comrade Lieutenant General Nhim Vanda, member of the party Central Committee and deputy defense minister; and Comrade Ros Chhun, member of the party Central

Committee and chef de cabinet of the front's National Council. Comrade Ngo Dien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Cambodia, was also present. Honoring the meeting were comrade members of the party Central Committee; ministers; deputy ministers; directors general; deputy directors general; leading cadres from party, state, and front establishments and mass organizations; cadres, personnel, and workers from various central ministries and services; representatives of the Armed Forces and nationalities; and a large number of people in Phnom Penh. Comrade ambassadors, charges d'affaires, and representatives of various friendly embassies accredited to Cambodia were also invited to attend this occasion.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Mat Ly pointed out the significance of the 30 April victory of the Vietnamese people and highlighted major achievements of the fraternal Vietnamese people in the past 15 years under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Comrade Mat Ly stressed that the victory by the Vietnamese party, government, and people is a great contribution to the consolidation of the position and the strengthening of the revolutionary forces in the three Indochinese countries. It has also greatly influenced world revolution and actively contributed to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

Mat Ly Speaks

BK2904123990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Summary] On the morning of 28 April at the Basak festival hall in Phnom Penh, a meeting was presided by Mat Ly, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Asrsembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, to mark the 15th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's victory over U.S. imperialism in completely liberating the south and unifying Vietnam.

Addressing the gathering, Mat Ly recounted the background of the struggle of the Vietnamese people to liberate south Vietnam from the yoke of U.S. imperialism. He then pointed out the cause of the Pol Pot genocidal regime's downfall on 7 January 1979. He also briefed on the all-around achievements scored by the Cambodian people under the leadership of the KPRP for the past 11 years. He denounced and condemned the three Cambodian reactionary groups for committing crimes against the people and detrimental to the nation's interest. He asserted the situation in Cambodia was irreversible. He said: "At present, a settlement of the [Cambodian] conflict remains difficult and complicated because some countries and parties are unrealistic and running against the prevailing trend with the aim of legalizing the genocidal Pol Pot regime. They are also avoiding discussions of preventive measures against a return of the regime, which is a key issue and secondary one [del chea pannh-ha kunloes dar samkhan noeng bantoap bansam] for a settlement of the Cambodian problem. In spite of this, the Cambodian party, government, and people are still maintaining their goodwilled stance as shown by a great many concessions they have made to arrive at a political solution to the Cambodian conflict to quickly end the war and bring about durable and genuine peace and security to the motherland and people."

Mat Ly then spoke about radical changes in the world and the growing trend toward resolving conflicts through negotiations and cooperation. He said: "We welcome the SRV's foreign policy aimed at normalizing Vietnamese-Chinese and Vietnamese-U.S. relations. This is a contribution of vital importance in reducing regional tension and confrontation in order to restore peaceful coexistence and good relations among the countries in the region and the world." Mat Ly concluded his speech by expressing gratitude to Vietnam and Laos for their cooperation. He also thanked the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for their support of the Cambodian people's just cause of struggle.

Later, Vietnamese Ambassador to Cambodia Ngo Diem made a speech recalling the struggle conducted by the Vietnamese people to prevail over the U.S. imperialists to liberate south Vietnam in the spring of 1975. He pointed out the great efforts displayed by the SRV to rebuild the Vietnamese fatherland and improve the people's living conditions. The ceremony concluded in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and national and international solidarity.

Radio Hails Anniversary

BK0105065990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Apr 90

[Station editorial: "The Great Victory With Profound Significance"]

[Text] Today, along with the fraternal Vietnamese party, Army, and people, the entire Cambodian party, army, and people mark the 15th anniversary of the victory over U.S. imperialism to liberate south Vietnam and unify the motherland with a spirit of profound and cordial friendship.

Thirteen [as heard] years ago, on 30 April 1975, waves of great forces of the Vietnamese nation, Army, and people definitively smashed the yoke of new colonialism of the U.S. imperialists and aggressors in southern Vietnam and completely unified the Vietnamese motherland. This was a great victory for a nation with a small population but with the most powerful force to smash a ringleader of imperialism from a big country with a large population and with the most modern weaponry. This great victory has enabled the complete unification of the motherland and reconstruction of the SRV; it has greatly influenced peace-loving forces and national liberation movements. It has been a great force of revolutionary movements in the region and the world.

This great victory has also reduced the activities, perfidious maneuvers, and political and economic influence of imperialists who were on the decline and facing difficulties. In particular, it shows public opinion not only the inevitable defeat of imperialism, but also the powerful force of world revolution, which is the force of justice and peace of the era. This great victory was a victory of the three Indochinese countries' strategic alliance and a victory of socialism in the region and the world.

Under the astute leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, coupled with the active and sincere support and assistance of the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries, friendly countries, and progressive international organizations throughout the world, the Vietnamese party, Army, and people have made every effort to effectively carry out the strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese motherland.

Since the first day that the wound of the destructive war—caused by the U.S. imperialists and aggressors—was healed, the Vietnamese party, Army, and people have made efforts to gradually advance a socialist economic base. Along with this, the Vietnamese people volunteered to send their beloved children to carry out precious proletarian internationalist missions in Cambodia to save the Cambodian people from the danger of Pol Pot genocide on 7 January 1979. This is a great deed that the Cambodian army and people will engrave in their hearts and never forget.

On the 15th anniversary of the day the Vietnamese people defeated the U.S. imperialists and liberated southern Vietnam, the Cambodian people pledge to learn from the heroic and valiant example of the heroic fraternal Vietnamese people, who are outstanding children of the land of the great Chairman Ho Chi Minh. The Cambodian people would like to express most profound gratitude for the wholehearted assistance of the fraternal Vietnamese people for the cause of defending and building the Cambodian motherland. They wish the Vietnamese people new and greater successes in building and defending the socialist Vietnamese motherland in accordance with more effective new ideas.

Tie Banh Sends Greetings

BK2804154890 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] Defense Minister Comrade General Tie Banh conveyed greetings to his Vietnamese counterpart Comrade Gen. Le Duc Anh on the 15th anniversary of the liberation of south Vietnam. The message says in essence:

Dear comrade minister, on the 15th anniversary of the liberation of south Vietnam, on behalf of the cadres and male and female combatants of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces and in my own name, I would like to extend best wishes to you and all the cadres and male and female combatants of the brotherly Vietnamese People's Army [VPA].

The 30 April 1975 victory has a historical significance. It shows the heroism of the fraternal Vietnamese people and armed forces which conducted with sacrifices a decisive struggle to overcome all difficulties and obstacles for the cause of the nation and motherland. The great victory was not only the fruit of the Vietnamese people's national liberation struggle but also an impetus for the Cambodian people fighting to defeat the U.S. imperialists and their followers on 17 April 1975. The VPA then continued to assist the people in their struggle to liberate themselves from the danger of genocide as well.

We will remain grateful to the Vietnamese party, state, people, and armed forces which have sacrificed their blood and flesh for the Cambodian people's happiness and Cambodia's cause of revolution. Availing myself of this solemn opportunity, I wish you, and through you, all the VPA cadres and male and female combatants, the best of health, zealous physical strength, and successes in the implementation of every task entrusted by the Vietnamese party and state. Comrade, please, accept our cordial regards.

Hun Sen Makes Visit to Kompong Cham Province

BK3004125790 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1100 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 30—Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, toured Kompong Cham Province from April 25-27.

Speaking to the provincial cadres, employees, Armed Forces, and people, Chairman Hun Sen firmly stressed the State of Cambodia's firm rejection of the so-called role and legality of the genocidal regime of Pol Pot.

He also brought out the goodwill of the State of Cambodia in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and denounced the attempts of the Khmer reactionaries to undermine the process of political solution to the conflict.

"Pending a political solution to the Cambodian conflict, we have to strengthen our capabilities for national defence and go ahead on the path we have chosen," Hun Sen stressed.

The Cambodian leader spoke of concrete measures to develop the national economy and culture to meet the people's aspiration.

While there, Hun Sen called on local people, including those of the Cham ethnic minority in Chiro and Boeung Pruol communes, Tbong Khmum District, who actively participated in the revolutionary struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen during the U.S. war of aggression.

Hun Sen Greets New GDR Prime Minister

BK0105054290 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, recently sent a congratulatory message to His Excellency Lothar de Maiziere on his election as prime minister of the German Democratic Republic. The message notes: I would like to extend intimate salutations and warm congratulations to you. May the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two states and peoples further develop and consolidate.

Heng Samrin Greets Nicaragua's Violetta Chamorro

BK3004060290 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State of the State of Cambodia, has sent a congratulatory message to Mrs. Violetta Chamorro on her assumption of office as president of the Republic of Nicaragua. The message notes:

On behalf of the Cambodian Government and people and in my own name, we would like to extend our sincere congratulations to you on the brilliant victory that you won in the recent free and fair elections. We are convinced that under your talented leadership, the Nicaraguan people will score great victories in defending and building their country and in the contribution to peace, freedom, and social progress. We would like to reassure you that the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two governments and peoples of Nicaragua and Cambodia will develop even more firmly in the interests of our two countries. On this auspicious occasion, we wish you success in carrying out your honorable mission.

Tie Banh Talks With New Zealand Ambassador

BK2904063890 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister of the State of Cambodia, recently received at the 13 October guest house His Excellency H. Freeman-Greene, New Zealand ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand. The New Zealand ambassador paid Tie Banh a courtesy call to discuss a number of military situations in Cambodia.

On this occasion, Comrade General Tie Banh talked about the development of our State of Cambodia during the past more than 11 years, particularly the victories of our Armed Forces, which have assumed the task of defending the motherland following the complete repatriation of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia. Although the three enemy groups have tried to carry out maneuvers to topple our State of Cambodia's authorities, they have been dealt serious setbacks by the counterattacks of the Cambodian Armed Forces and people. The comrade general affirmed that no force can win militarily over the State of Cambodia, which has expressed its goodwill through the proposal of Australia's foreign minister and Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan. The Cambodian people want peace, but the three enemy groups, in collusion with international reactionaries, have caused destruction to the Cambodian people's peaceful lives.

Speaking on the occasion, His Excellency H. Freeman-Greene welcomed the development of the State of Cambodia and promised to actively contribute to solving the Cambodian problem politically and to absolutely prevent the genocidal Pol Pot regime from returning to massacre the Cambodian people for the second time.

UN Technical Mission Arrives for Working Visit

BK2804054490 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0419 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 28—A second technical mission of the United Nations headed by Mr. Hedi Annbi (Tunisian), secretary of Mr. Ahmed Raffeudin, deputy general secretary of the United Nations, arrived in Phnom Penh April 24, for a two-week working visit to Cambodia.

The 17-strong U.N. fact-finding mission is to study the legislative, judiciary, electoral, administrative, economic and other aspects in Cambodia, including state enterprises, foreign investments, statistics, demography, national budget, banking accountancy, maintenance of public order, the media and mass organizations.

The first U.N. technical mission left Cambodia on April 13, after a two-week stay in the country. The first mission "called at many localites throughout the country to examine the national infrastructure, including in the provinces of Kratie, Siem Reap, Sisophon, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom and Kompong Som City, and railroads and waterways. [no closing quotation mark as received]

Ieng Sary Makes Rare Public Appearance 29 Apr

BK0105035590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 May 90 p 3

[Text] Former Khmer Rouge Foreign Minister Ieng Sary, in his first known public appearance in several years, attended the funeral of a Khmer Rouge camp leader in a Thai border village on Sunday [29 April], informed sources reported yesterday. Ieng Sary, a radical Khmer Rouge leader closely associated with Pol Pot, attended the cremation of Sim Son at a temple in Nong Proe, south of Aranyaprathet.

Aged about 50 and described as one of the more "liberal" Khmer Rouge camp leaders, Sim Son died on April 25 during a storm in the Phnum Malai region. "There were no other casualties. Sim Son was alone when a large old tree fell on a smaller one which then fell on his house," one source said.

Ieng Sary faded out of public view since he admitted, in an interview with Western journalists in August 1980, that the Khmer Rouge leadership was "responsible" for brutalities in 1975-79. During the interview, Khmer Rouge President Khieu Samphan rejected communism and admitted that the leadership had made "serious errors."

VODK Discusses Vietnam's Role in Solution

Sees Withdrawal as 'Key'

BK2804101290 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Apr 90

[Station commentary: "The withdrawal of all and various types of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia is a major and necessary issue which cannot be easily settled or be used to cheat in any comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem"]

[Text] The entire international community, from the past 11 UN General Assembly sessions on the Cambodian situation, has clearly determined that the Cambodian problem results from Vietnam's aggression, invasion, and occupation of Cambodia through its hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese aggressor troops. To solve Vietnam's aggression and occupation of Cambodia, Vietnam must genuinely withdraw all its troops and aggressor forces from Cambodia and restore Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and right to self-determination.

This is the key way to comprehensively and definitively solve the issues of Vietnam's war of aggression and occupation in Cambodia. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have categorically opposed and sought every means to avoid this issue and maintain their troops and aggressor forces to continue its aggression and occupation of Cambodia. To appease international community demand calling on Vietnam to withdraw all its troops and aggressor forces from Cambodia, Vietnam last September announced a unilateral troop pullout without international supervision and confirmation in an attempt to dupe the world that it has withdrawn all its troops from Cambodia.

In fact, the Vietnamese enemy has not really withdrawn its troops. It had only staged a parade and a theatrical farce for foreign reporters and some foreigners. Vietnamese troops, big and small artillery pieces, and tanks are still on Cambodian soil. These troops removed their Vietnamese uniforms and put on those of the puppet troops to disguise themselves as puppet soldiers in an attempt to stay in Cambodia forever. Furthermore, following the attack and liberation of the strategic town of Pailin and the western part of Cambodia by the Cambodian national resistance forces, the Vietnamese enemy successively brought in fresh troops from Vietnam to Cambodia. Over 30,000 were brought in by March 1990. Over 20,000 are stationed on battlefields around Battambang town on Route 5 and Route 10. The remaining troops are deployed at Sisophon, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom battlefields. These troops are fiercely fighting against Cambodia's national resistance forces in these areas.

Apart from new and old Vietnamese troops, Vietnam has 50,000 more of all types of administrative staff hidden at all levels of the puppet administration and over a million Vietnamese settlers. These settlers are not ordinary refugees who flee by boats to Hong Kong and other countries in the region. They are part of Vietnam's aggressor forces in Cambodia and are systematically organized. There are even armed militiamen. The task of these Vietnamese settlers is to cooperate with Vietnamese troops and administrative staff to occupy Cambodia and exterminate the Cambodian race through its policy of annexing Cambodia to include it into Vietnam's Indochinese federation.

Therefore, any solution to the Cambodian problem should ensure the withdrawal from Cambodia of all Vietnamese aggressor forces—military, civilian, open, and hidden. To genuinely and properly achieve this, first, the Vietnamese troop pullout should be carried out under the effective supervision of the United Nations and the four Cambodian sides. Second, the regime Vietnam has propped up in Cambodia should be dissolved. This is to flush out disguised Vietnamese aggressor forces to prevent the regime from hiding and nurturing Vietnamese troops disguised in various forms. Only by applying these two key points can the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and aggressor forces from Cambodia be properly and genuinely carried out. This would lead to a complete and definitive solution to the Cambodian problem.

Calls Vietnam 'Stubborn'

BK2904053590 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Station editorial: "Whether the Cambodian Problem Can Be Solved or Not Entirely Depends on the Hanoi Vietnamese Bandits and Aggressors, and No One Else"]

[Text] The Cambodian resistance forces, the Cambodian national government, and Cambodian President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk have again and again stated to national and international forums that as victims of Vietnam's act of aggression, we want to quickly solve and end the war, restore independence and peace in Cambodia, and rebuild the country. This is also to contribute to safeguarding and defending peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

In this spirit, the Cambodian national resistance forces, the Cambodian national government, and Cambodian President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk have made great concessions, as stated in the five-point peace plan of

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and other statements of the Cambodian national resistance forces which support the proposals of the ASEAN countries and the resolutions of the UN General Assembly. The Cambodian national resistance forces support the 16-point proposal of the five members of the UN Security Council which contains two basic ideas: the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia under UN supervision, and free elections in Cambodia under direct UN administration. The Cambodian national resistance forces do not ask for anything that belongs to Vietnam, not even war reparations. We only ask that Vietnam leave Cambodia.

However, Vietnam has been stubborn and has most insolently scorned the Cambodian people and people throughout the world. It has trampled on the peace plan of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the Cambodian national resistance forces. It has trampled on UN resolutions and world opinion which have again and again demanded that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia under UN supervision. Vietnam has not paid the slightest attention to international law and opinion. It has carried out deceitful maneuvers, one after another, in an attempt to dupe the international community into recognizing Vietnam's puppet regime in Phnom Penh and accepting Vietnam's act of aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli. It even dares to cheat by ordering hundred of thousands of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia to change their Vietnamese uniforms and put on those of puppet troops so Vietnam can continue the war of aggression and occupation in Cambodia. An examination and comparison of the Cambodian national resistance forces' goodwill and the deceitful maneuvers of Vietnam and its stubborn and intransigent stance clearly shows that in the past, in 1990, and in the future, whether the Cambodian problem can be solved or not entirely depends on Vietnam and no one else.

VONADK Discusses SRV 'Secret Document'

BK0105043890 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Unattributed "article": "The Vietnamese Aggressors' Deceit in Announcing Unilateral Troop Withdrawal Has Been Laid Bare"]

[Excerpt] The secret document No. 63 dated 2 April 1990 of the Vietnamese puppet administration in Phnom Penh which was signed by puppet Tie Banh [vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and national defense minister of the State of Cambodia] is clear evidence that Vietnam has hidden its aggressor forces in Cambodia for continuing to assist the Vietnamese puppet administration in Phnom Penh. This secret document of the Vietnamese puppet-lackeys clearly laid bare the Vietnamese aggressors' deceitful troop withdrawal.

Past evidence clearly proved the Vietnamese aggressors have not withdrawn their aggressor forces from Cambodia. After 26 September 1989, the Vietnamese aggressor forces only took off their Vietnamese uniforms and put on the Cambodian puppet soldiers' uniforms. The Vietnamese aggressors thought that through such deceitful maneuvers, they would be able to hoodwink the Cambodian people and world public opinion. But in fact, the Vietnamese aggressors' deceitful tricks have been exposed one after another. [passage omitted]

VONADK Reports Activity in Santuk 23 Apr

BK2704044190 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 Apr 90

[Text] On 23 April, our national resistance forces completely routed Vietnamese enemy and puppet troops on a six-km strip of Highway 6 between Samnak and Po Phav in Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province. We killed seven and wounded nine enemy soldiers; destroyed the 30-meter long O Prasat Bridge and the 15-meter long Po Phav Bridge, a company position at Panha Chi village, a commune office building, a 60-mm mortar, a DK-75 gun, a B-40 rocket launcher, five AK's, a tank, and a truck; and seized five AK's, a B-40 rocket launcher, and some war materiel. We liberated the following five villages: Samnak, Tbong Krapeu, Po Phav, Panha Chi, and Stung Keo. We freed 50 village and commune officials.

Resistance Reportedly Destroys Three Warehouses

BK3004023490 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 Apr 90

[Text] On 24 April, our national resistance forces attacked the Vietnamese enemies at Phleov Meas, Boeng Paoh, and Banteay Russei positions and fired artillery shells into Treng position on south Battambang town battlefield. As a result, we destroyed three large warehouses—two warehouses containing mines and war materiel and another warehouse containing hundreds of weapons—which burned and exploded all day long, 35 military barracks, a 76-mm gun, 100-mm gun, an 80-mm mortar, a 12.7-mm gun, and a quantity of war materiel. We seized seven AK's, three B-40's, and a large quantity of ammunition and war materiel.

KPNLAF Claims 'Successful' Military Raid

BK2804043790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Apr 90 p 8

[Text] A non-communist Cambodian resistance group yesterday claimed a successful raid on a Heng Samrin-Vietnamese military headquarters located some 10 kilometres from Sisophon, the capital of Banteay Meanchey province. Ok Serei-sopheak, a spokesman for the Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces [KPNLAF], said a 24-man team of OZ-6 Special Commando forces attacked the headquarters of Regiment 10 of the 179th Division located at Changha. The attack took place at 5.00 a.m., he said. "Our commandos blew up two large ammunition dumps and one large petrol depot," the spokesman said.

Indonesia

Ghafar Baba Arrives in Jakarta, Meets Suharto

BK2104090490 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] President Suharto of Indonesia has officially accepted Malaysia's invitation to attend the first G-15 summit meeting in Kuala Lumpur 1-3 June. The G-15 is a group of 15 developing countries, including Malaysia, set up at the Belgrade nonaligned summit last year and led by Chairman of the South Commission Dr. Julius Nyerere, a former Tanzanian head of state.

The deputy prime minister, Mr. Ghafar Baba, extended the invitation on behalf of the Malaysian Government and Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed to the Indonesian president in Jakarta today.

Encik [Mr.] Ghafar arrived this morning at the Halim Air Force Base by a special flight. He said Malaysia is greatly honored by President Suharto's acceptance of the invitation because he is an experienced leader of a country, which is the largest among the G-15. Mr. Ghafar said during the 30-minute meeting, he exchanged views with the president on relations between the two countries as well as regional and world issues.

The deputy prime minister later left for Bandung for a night's stay to meet Malaysian students in Indonesia.

Minister Cited on Possible Power Shortages

BK2704102390 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 23 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—President Suharto Saturday [21 April] instructed that the completion of several new power plants currently under construction be accelerated to overcome the possible shortage of electricity supply in Java and Bali in the coming few years.

"Electricity demand in Java and Bali is estimated to steadily increase from 26.2 billion kilowatt hours (kwh) this fiscal year to 33.7 billion kwh in 1992/93 and to 42.7 billion kwh in 1994/95, while the power generation capacity is now only 29 billion kwh per annum," Minister of Mines and Energy Ginanjar Kartasasmita told reporters after meeting with Suharto at the Bina Graha presidential office here Saturday.

Ginanjar was accompanied by Coordinating Minister for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs Radius Prawiro and State Minister for Development Planning Saleh Afiff.

Ginanjar said the steady increase in electricity demand was mainly caused by the higher-than-expected growth of the manufacturing industry.

He said the first measure taken to overcome the possible problem of electricity shortage would be ordering the State Electricity Company (PLN) to complete the construction of the first part of its combined cycle power station in Gresik near East Java's capital city of Surabaya by 1992/93 at the earliest.

In the first stage, the Gresik power project, which would be generated by steam with natural gas firing, would have an installed capacity of 1,000 megawatts (mw) in 1992/93 which would be expanded by 500 mw later on, he said.

This power station, when completed, would be able to produce 8.5 billion kwh per annum, he said.

He acknowledged that Java and Bali would likely to suffer power shortage in 1992/93.

Ginanjar said PLN should also complete the construction of the first two units of a coal-fired power plant in Paiton, Probolinggo, East Java, each with a designed capacity of 400 mw—equivalent to five billion kwh per annum—by 1994, as scheduled.

Improvement in the capacity utilization of the country's first large coal-fired power station in Suralaya, West Java, would help increase electricity supply in Java and Madura by 200 million kwh per annum and proper maintenance of all the available power stations would further increase the supply by another 300 million kwh, he said.

The Suralaya power station currently has four units, each with a designed capacity of 400 mw.

Ginanjar said PLN must also increase the operational periods of its diesel power stations in Java and Bali to 2,000 hours a year, thereby raising electricity supply by 600 million kwh per annum.

"If the electricity supply remains short even after the implementation of these measures, the government will ask industrial companies to operate their standby (captive) generators that will likely help increase the supply by about 500 million kwh," he added. Ginanjar's written report to the president shows that PLN is expected to complete the establishment of a 6 mw capacity diesel power station in Senayan, Jakarta, by November this year and a 23 mw hydropower plant in Kedung Ombo, Central Java, by May 1992.

PLN is also scheduled next month to sign a contract agreement with Ansaldo of Italy for the construction of a 110 mw geothermal power station on Mount Salak, West Java, expected to be completed by July 1993.

PLN, according to the report, is now also studying the feasibility of setting up two other geothermal plants, each with a capacity of 55 mw, on Mount Derajat, West Java, and in Dieng, Central Java. These two plants are expected to start operating in 1993/94.

A 30 mw hydropower plant in Tulung Agung, East Java, is also slated to start operating in April 1993 and a 10 mw hydropower plant in Ciliman, West Java, in 1993/94.

Ginanjar said if these measures could be completed as scheduled, the generation capacity of all power plants in Java—all of which are inter-connected with each other-would likely increase to 30.6 billion kwh in 1991/92 (as compared to the demand of 29.8 billion kwh), 34.1 billion kwh in 1992/93 (33.7 billion kwh), 39.4 billion kwh in 1993/94 (38 billion kwh) and 43 billion kwh in 1994/95 (42.7 billion).

Ground Station 'in Full Control' of New Satellite

BK2604042090 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 20 Apr 90 p 8

[Excerpts] The SPU [Ground Control Station] at Cibinong is now in full control of the Palapa B-2-R communications satellite launched from Florida, the United States, last week. On Wednesday [18 April], the Cibinong SPU managed to park the satellite at 118 degrees longitude east and open up its antenna and solar panel [preceding two words in English].

This was disclosed to KOMPAS by Hari Kartana, chief of Cibinong SPU at Cibinong, Bogor, on Thursday [19 April]. "The transfer of full control over the satellite was given to us by the Hughes Aircraft Company at 0648 West Indonesian Time on Wednesday," he said.

In a letter sent via fax to the Cibinong SPU, Ken Burull, a manager of Hughes Aircraft, officially informed the ground station of the transfer of satellite control. Burull said there was no problem, but urged the Cibinong SPU to continue monitoring the satellite. "Thanks for the extraordinary support and excellent work you have done," said Burull in the letter.

Therefore, the Cibinong SPU is now in full control of the new satellite. All 24 transponders of the new satellite will undergo testing on 30 April.

The Palapa B-2-R satellite is located at 118 degrees east, above the Makasar Strait and not far from the Palapa B-1 satellite at 108 degrees east. [passage omitted]

"When the testing of the transponders is completed, the new satellite will be relocated to 108 degrees east to replace the Palapa B-1 satellite," Hari Kartana said. The Palapa B-1 satellite is located above the city of Pontianak. It will take about three weeks to finish the testing of the transponders. [passage omitted]

Air Force Chief on Development of Air Base

BK2704035390 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 19 Apr 90 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] Jakarta, KOMPAS—The plot of land in Jatiwangi, Majalengka District, where the Sugiri Sukani Air Base is located and which has now become a center of dispute between villagers and the Indonesian Air Force, is one of the air bases with high priority to be developed into a military air base to support the Halim Perdanakusumah Air Base in Jakarta. This was disclosed to newsmen by Air Force Chief of Staff Sibun in Jakarta on Wednesday [18 April] evening.

Speaking for the first time on the disputed land in Majalengka, the Air Force chief of staff said that the Halim Perdanakusumah Air Base was formerly considered outside the city of Jakarta, so it was still possible to expand it. Now, with the expansion of Jakarta, the air base is considered within the city limits and a new support air base must be found.

The Air Force chief of staff said that besides the Sugiri Sukani Air Base, the Air Force is also considering the Kalijati Air Base as a support air base. However, the Air Force is more interested in the Sugiri Sukani Air Base in Majalengka because the area is flat, unlike the Kalijati Air Base, and it will be easier and less costly to develop the Sugiri Sukani Air Base into a support air base. [passage omitted]

Laos

Leaders Attend International Labor Day Rally

BK0105080490 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 1 May 90

[Text] A grand rally to mark the 104th International Labor Day was held at Vientiane Theater this morning. It was attended by Sisavat Keobounphan, member of party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat, secretary of Vientiane Municipality Party Committee, and chairman of Vientiane Municipality Administrative Committee; Oudom Khatthi-nga, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, member of party Central Committee Secretariat, officer in charge of mass organization affairs, and chairman of party Central Committee Organizational Board; Bounthan Souvannasouk, chairman of Federation of Lao Trade Unions Central Committee; foreign and Lao distinguished guests; and over 1,200 residents of Vientiane.

Ban Imposed on Public Rallies in Savannakhet

BK3004011290 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Apr 90 p 3

[Text] Sakhon Nakhon—A ban was imposed recently on all public rallies and critical publications in Savannakhet, Laos. Informed sources said the ban was issued by Col [Colonel] Boung-nang Volachit, the provincial governor of Savannakhet, following the discovery by Laotian officials four months ago of an M-16 assault rifle at a pier owned by Trakun Kuntangwatthana, who operates a ferry service between Mukdahan and Savannakhet. Sources said although subsequent investigations concluded the weapon belonged to an employee of Trakun, Laotian authorities appeared to be nervous and suspected subversive attempts by anti-government forces. The ban against all public rallies by Laotians and publications critical of the government is meant to pre-empt any anti-government activities, the sources said.

Thongsing Thammavong Receives Soviet Delegation

BK2604111690 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 26 Apr 90

[Text] Vientiane, April 26 (KPL)—Mr. Thongsing Thammavong, vice president of the People's Supreme Assembly, received here on April 25 a Soviet delegation of specialists on judiciary work led by Mr. Anatoliy Yakovlevich Sliva, deputy head of the department of people's deputies affairs of the secretariat of the USSR Supreme Assembly.

On this occasion, Mr. Thongsing Thammavong informed the Soviet delegation about the main political task of the People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic], the drafting of the constitution and some other laws. He also pointed out some initial achievements in implementing the new economic and political conception, and the widening of the people's democracy.

The Soviet delegation arrived here on April 19 and left here for home on April 25.

The delegation met and worked with the Lao officials of the Commission on Law and Constitution of the People's Supreme Assembly.

First Phase of U.S.-Funded Project Reported

BK3004130390 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] Since the signing of the agreement, the Lao-U.S. cooperation project for integrated rural development has been implemented in its first phase in Houa Phan Province. The first phase includes the building of the 60-km road linking Hiam and Son districts and the 28-km road linking the Houa Meuang district office and Pakha Naleng village. So far, the clearing of the 23-km stretch of the road linking Hiam and Son districts has been completed while the construction of the road linking the Houa Meuang district office and Pakha Naleng village began in early March. The two roads have been built under contracts by the Irrigation Construction Company No. 1 and the Road and Bridge Construction Company of Houa Phan Province. It is expected to be completed within this year.

When completed, the road linking Hiam and Son Districts will facilitate the construction of the irrigation and hydroelectric works in 1991. Comrade Kham-ong Thibounma, head of the project, reported that the surveys and designing of the Nam Peun hydroelectric station and irrigation network were completed last month. He added that the secretary of the U.S. charge d'affaires to Laos and the committee in charge of the project have also inspected the concrete work at the construction sites and that they have been satisfied with the road construction achievements. The project proprietor has already spent $60,000 for the construction of the roads in the first phase and will spend some $80,000 more for the rest of project.

Philippines

Enrile Demands Dismantling of Bases Next Year

HK0105063190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 29 Apr 90 pp 1, 8

[By Tony Bergonia and Jerry Esplanada]

[Text] Lone opposition Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday demanded the dismantling of U.S. military bases next year and pledged to vote against any new treaty extending their stay in the country.

Enrile told a forum sponsored by the National Union of Journalists of the Philippines (NUJP) that he was "unequivocally and firmly" opposed to continued military presence "in whatever form" after the Military Bases Agreement [MBA] expires in September next year.

"The MBA should not be extended beyong 1991," said Enrile. "I will vote against any military bases treaty that the executive department will submit to the Senate for its concurrence."

The Constitution bans any foreign military bases in the country beyond 1991, unless the Senate agrees to a new bases treaty or the people ratify such a treaty in a referendum called for by Congress.

"In my view, it is important that we do away with the military aspect of our relationship with the United States once and for all," the former defense secretary said.

In a separate forum, U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt yesterday said he was confident the bases would remain after the MBA expires next year. He also told the Quezon City Breakfast Club he does not expect any problems in the forthcoming bases talks set in mid-May in Manila. "The United States is entering these talks in a very positive way. We want to deal with this issue in as friendly and non-confrontational a manner as possible," Platt said.

Rep. Anna Dominique "Nikki" Coseteng, who was also a guest in the NUJP forum, called on media and the people to reject plans to hold closed-door talks on the bases issue.

"The fact that it (the talks) is going to be held closed-door means that there is a hidden agenda," said Coseteng. "That is adding insult to injury."

Sen. Wigberto Tanada, for his part, said the presence of U.S. militry bases "abets, encourages occasions and promotes human rights violations on Filipinos." He said there are many stories of American acts of inhumanity committed against Filipinos with in and outside the bases. "These stories make the stuff of great new journalism and inspire creative poems, songs, novels, short stories and films."

In his speech, Enrile also said the U.S. government had been shortchanging Philippine officials on the bases even during the regime of the late President Marcos. He said U.S. officials on several occasions rejected requests for the U.S. to repel an attack on the Philippines by a hostile foreign country.

Since 1976, when he was still defense minister of Marcos, Enrile said Philippine officials led by him had been asking the U.S. government to sign an agreement that would require the U.S. to "automatically retaliate" in case of a foreign attack.

U.S. officials had repeatedly rejected the demand, Enrile said. "They said 'no dice, we do not want to get entangled in your wars'," he added.

"And so I ask: what then is the utility of this (military bases) agreement to us?"

He said he also asked the U.S. government to supply the Philippine military with firearms for its campaign against Muslim separatists, but was ignored.

During the Marcos years, Enrile said, the U.S. government also cut short by "millions of dollars" the rental it was supposed to pay for the use of the bases. He also revealed that Philippine officials during Marcos' time asked for access to sensitive areas inside the bases to "inspect nuclear weapons" but were turned down by the Americans.

The Marcos administration then, Enrile said, also asked the U.S. to support a plan of the government to include the contested Spratlys in a "Metro Philippines," but was spurned.

Enrile, saying his position on the bases issue has been misinterpreted in the past, said he believed President Aquino has already decided in favor of retaining the bases.

Ms. Aquino has been saying she was keeping her options open on the bases question.

Enrile said the Philippine government "owes so much" to the U.S. to insist on the removal of the bases. He also said the report being floated by the Department of Foreign Affairs on Malaysia's military buildup was to be used as an excuse to extend the bases agreement beyond 1991. "They (Philippine government officials) are building up Malaysia as an excuse for the Americans to say: 'hey, you must extend the bases because you need us to defend against Malaysia,'" Enrile said.

Platt said there are several important and "quite complicated" issues to discuss during the talks. "That's where I think the process will take a while but we want to make it as short as we can and have it cover all the issues," he said.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said Friday the U.S. failure to comply with its financial commitments under the 1988 bases agreement "might unduly lengthen the duration of the exploratory talks."

Manglapus said U.S. shortfalls in bases compensation payments this year totalled $222.58 million, not $96 million as reported earlier. He urged the U.S. government to rearrange its priorities to live up to its commitments.

Reacting to Manglapus' call, Platt said, "This is an issue that we will discuss in diplomatic channels and I'm gonna leave it right there." However, he indicated that the Bush administration is "working now to deal with the $96-million shortfall and we're working on that in good faith."

U.S. To Pay Back Wages to Dismissed Workers

HK0105061390 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 29 Apr 90 p 4

[By Patrick Paez]

[Text] After more than two years of legal battles, the U.S. government finally agreed to pay 79 dismissed Filipino workers a total of P [pesos] 3.34 million in backwages.

The settlement was reached out of court, after the National Labor Relations Commission (NLRC) and the Supreme Court threw out the U.S. government's petition for immunity from local suits, according to a copy of the agreement provided yesterday by Sen. Wibgerto Tanada.

The agreement was signed last April 3 by the lawyers of the workers and the U.S. Information Agency.

Laid off in 1987 as part of the retrenchment at the Voice of America (VOA) relay station in Concepcion, Tarlac, the 79 Filipino workers filed a damage suit before the NLRC and won the case.

The U.S. government refused to heed the NLRC ruling, but a petition seeking relief from it was quashed by the Supreme Court in July last year, Tanada said. The workers had earlier sought his help in pressing for their claims.

In agreeing to settle about 80

of the workers' claims, the U.S. government stressed, however, that it has not conceded to the insistence of Philippine courts that its agencies here are covered by Philippine laws. "The settlement money shall not be construed as a waiver or limitation of any immunity of the U.S. under principles of international law" and the 1963 Military Bases Agreement, the agreement said. But Tanada, who advocates removal of the bases, called the settlement a "triumph not only for justice and the labor movement, but more significantly, for Philippine sovereignty."

The VOA, he argued, is not immune from Philippine laws because unlike the ambassador or commander of the U.S. army, it is not the U.S. government's representative here.

Criminal and legal jurisdiction over the U.S. facilities remains one of the so-called social costs of American military presence here. Erring U.S. servicemen have eluded prosecution by returning to base.

Speaking in a forum on the bases, Tanada cited the killing of a fisherman in 1987, when his boat was reportedly strafed by a U.S. phantom jet off the coast of Sta. Cruz, Zambales.

Last year a boy rummaging for scraps in the perimeter of Clark Air Base and allegedly mistaken for a "wild boar" was shot by an American sentry and left for dead, Tanada recalled.

He also quoted a 1987 circular issued by authorities at Subic Naval Base ordering Negritos "to live in the jungle and not to be seen in the public or walking in the golf course."

Aquino Confident of Soviet Noninterference

HK3004133590 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Italicized portion in English]

[Text] The president does not believe that the Soviet Union supports the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army. This allegation is contained in a U.S. military journal report. According to Mrs. Aquino, the USSR has personally assured her that it will not interfere in the Philippines' internal affairs.

[Begin Aquino recording] *I don't belive that it's true. Anyway, when Foreign Minister Shevardnadze was here, he had assured me that definitely they would not interfere in our domestic problems, and certainly they would not assist in any rebel activity. So I am confident that the Soviets are keeping true to their word and are not supporting the local rebels.* [end recording]

Military on Alert for Labor Day Celebration

HK3004124590 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines is again on red alert. Acting Armed Forces Chief General Rodolfo Biazon placed the entire military on red alert to thwart any attemps by any group who may take advantage of the Labor Day celebration. Military commanders cancelled all leaves and furloughs of all military personnel during the duration of the red alert status. Labor groups have threatened to stage strikes on Labor Day to press the government for higher wages.

Capcom [Capital Regional Command] Chief Brigadier General Marino Filart has organized a task force to oversee security and peace and order tomorrow. Jeng del Mundo reports:

[Begin recording] Task Force Manggagawa [Worker] was finalized yesterday during a coordinating conference attended by all police district superintendents, Capcom commanders, the 15th Regional Special Action Force, the Metropolitan Police Field Force, and the Metropolitan Police Traffic Command in Camp Bagong Diwa in Taguig. In an interview, Filart, who is also the director of the Metropolitan Police Force, said the task force is composed of a traffic management and control group, a crowd control group, and an area group.

The traffic control group will oversee the traffic situation where the rallies are being held. The crowd control group is in charge of unruly rallyists, while the security group is in charge of the maintainance of peace and order at the rally area.

Filart also ordered participating elements to observe maximum tolerance because they are just expressing legitimate grievances. He added that those who were joining rallies should abide by the constitutional provision on peaceful assembly. Filart, however, warned persons using threats and intimidation to ask others to join them. He said they will not hesitate to arrest them and deal with them accordingly. [end recording]

Aquino Delivers Labor Day Address in Quezon

HK0105072790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0340 GMT 1 May 90

[Labor Day Address by President Corazon C. Aquino at the Araneta Coliseum, Quezon City—live—italicized portions in English]

[Text] *Secretary Ruben Torres, Mr. Democrito Mendoza, Mr. Juan Tan, Mr. Timoteo Aranjuez, distinguished members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, fellow workers in government,* my dear workers:

First of all, I am not angry with Mr. Ding Lasan for what he just said [applause], but as we always want the truth to be told, perhaps he should have said that the benefits are few but not lacking.

I am pleased that we are celebrating Labor Day today with more representatives from your movement. To me, this can only mean two things: First of all, our labor sector wishes to demonstrate broader participation in our nation-building endeavours; secondly, it is proof of the continuing decline in the number of strikes. I am attending this affair today because I would like to extend my personal thanks to you. I want to thank you—not only in my capacity as president, but also on behalf of all our countrymen—for ensuring industrial peace in the country. Labor Secretary Ruben Torres reported to me that in 1989, the number of strikes went down by 25 percent compared to that of 1988. From 435 in 1987, it decreased to 267 in 1988. And in 1989, the number stood at 197. I hope that the figure will go down further this year.

The nation thanks you because we save a lot whenever industrial peace prevails. *As a result of these positive developments, almost 400,000 workers were spared from possible involvement in work stoppages, resulting in an estimated 10 million productive mandays saves. Also, 1 billion pesos in workers' salaries and benefits and almost 6 billion pesos in production costs were saved.* All these prove that our workers believe in peaceful means and that you are aware of the important role played by workers in promoting our economy. You also demonstrated that our people can depend on you in realizing our aspiration to improve our lives by working together and not by fighting with one another. Hence, as a tribute to our Filipino workers, I declare the entire month of May for the years to come as Industrial Peace Month. [applause]

We have some countrymen who claimed that we have nothing to be proud of in so far as our industrial peace record is concerned. They said that the record under the previous regime was better as strikes were almost nonexistent from 1972 to 1986. This is what I have to say: There were no strikes in those days because our workers were intimidated and banned from staging strikes. However, things are different today. Our workers are no longer subject to intimidations. We enjoy a democratic life and our government recognizes the workers' right to fight for their intersts. And even if strikes do occur, they are part of the exercise of their rights. Hence, we should thank you for the decline in the number of strikes because avoiding strikes and resorting to peaceful means is a free choice that you, our workers, have made.

The prevalence of industrial peace has led to a lower unemployment rate in our country and the increase of new job opportunities to our countrymen. The unemployment rate, which stood at almost 12 percent at the end of the previous regime, dropped to 9 percent last year. This year, a number of collective bargaining agrements will be renegotiatied, and many of them will not be concluded at the plant level. Some situations will lead to a deadlock and the negotiations will be conducted at the Department of Labor and Employment. In the light of these circumstances, I ask you to cherish the trust of our people by resorting to peaceful means. Let us put our faith on mechanisms like the National Conciliation and Mediation Board. Let us be reminded that a large part of our industrial development lies in the hands of our workers.

I thanked you on behalf of our people, and now, on their behalf too, let me offer to you, our workers, the tokens of the country's gratitude. First of all, we recognize the aspirations of our workers to increase their voice in our legislature. In view of this, I wish to announce today the appointment of more representatives from the labor sector to our Congress. I have already interviewed a few persons whom I believe to be capable and ready to represent the labor agenda in the legislature. However, other sectors are also waiting for the appointment of their representatives, such as the sectors of the farmers, urban poor, cultural communities, women and youth. Hence, I have decided to announce the appointments only when all the representatives from all sectors are ready. We continue to coordinate with sectoral leaders and the Commission on Appointments on this matter in order to ensure smooth and prompt nomination and confirmation.

Some people also claimed that only capitalists and business leaders have direct contacts with me. I want you to erase the idea that our workers have no place in the heart of your president. Today, I am creating the President's Labor Forum which will bring your views and needs directly and rapidly to my attention, to my office and my representatives. [applause] However, the creation of the President's Labor Forum does not mean that we will disregard the national tripartite conference. On the contratry, I am instructing our labor secretary to convene this group regularly in order to study our labor and social policies carefully. On 10 May, the tripartite conference will meet in Tagaytay City.

I also want our regional wage boards to be more active in carrying out their responsibilities related to our workers' incomes. Consequently, I am directing our Department of Budget and Management to allocate sufficient operating funds for these regional wage boards.

We also see the growing participation of young people and women in the labor sector. As a result, it is imperative that their welfare be taken care of. I am instructing our Department of Labor and Employment to take the lead in looking after the rights and conditions of young people and women in working places.

And to ensure the protection of the rights of all workers, I hereby direct all establishments utilizing hard labor to post the abstract of the law on wages and workers' rights in their working premises. Our government is fully aware of the fact that our workers have many needs that have to be met, including housing, education for their children, and other expenses. Therefore, our government has decided to work with your labors groups in ensuring the availability of funds for our workers in their hour of need. Later, we will sign an agreement between the government and the workers on the establishment of a workers' fund. This workers' fund will be a nonstock, nonprofit foundation which will promote and take care of the funds to be allocated for your needs. I have learned that your workers' fund will require seed money. [applause] I was also informed that the labor organizations are prepared to put up the seed money. *On the part of government, I would like to match this share in this workers' fund with a 10 million pesos contribution.* [applause] I hope that this workers' fund will show to the workers the concern of our people and our government. And I also hope that it will contribute to peace in your sector.

Last week, I signed two executive orders: Executive Order Numbers 400 and 402. The first order provides for the increase of 300 pesos to the total monthly amount that permanent disability pensioners of the SSS [Social Security System] will receive without additional contributions from the workers themselves. The second order grants Medicare benefits to old-age pensioners of the SSS and their dependents even without contributions from them. These additional benefits will go into effect starting today. [applause]

To enhance our government's effort in the promotion of workers' interest, I also hereby direct the Asset Privatization Trust to give preference where feasible to the workers of the firms in the matter of sale of assets that are being privatized. [applause] This will not only protect the interest of the workers affected but will also help in the attainment of social justice. I must therefore congratulate the associated labor unions TUCP [Trade Unions Congress of the Philippines] for successfully negotiating the purchase of the National Stevedoring Company [NSC] in Cebu. [applause]

This is a first in the history of our country as well as a first in the history of the labor movement in our country. We can really accomplish a lot through peaceful negotiations. Later, a deed of sale will be signed providing for the transfer of the ownership of the NSC to the workers.

Now, I am going to request your assistance. This is also related to what our friend Ding Lasan stated a while ago.

We all know that we are currently experiencing a shortage of electricity. I assure you that our government is doing everything to resolve the crisis. I have mobilized all agencies involved with this issue to end the brownout situation as soon as possible. This week, I will announce additional measures related to the matter. Hopefully, these measures will help us to save on our daily consumption of electricity and that the savings will raise the volume of electricity conserved. However, these measures cannot be implemented without the assistance of our people. The solution to this problem lies not only in the hands of the government. We have to cooperate with one another. I ask that we act as a united people in this endeavour. And I believe that we can hurdle this obstacle with our solidarity and cooperation.

Our country has made great strides in the effort toward progress. Your contribution to this end is enormous. And the gratitude of your countrymen is also immense. It is clear that these successes could not have been possible without our joint efforts under our democracy. My last request to you is this: Help me uphold this democracy and defend it against elements seeking to bring us back to the dark past. You are aware that threats posed by power-grabbers to our peace continue to exist. However, if they can see the firm commitment of our workers, I am sure they will be defeated in their evil intentions.

Thank you again and we will continue to work together. Long live the Filipino workers. [applause]

Labor Leader Shot to Death in Iligan City

HK3004023390 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] A member of the national council of the militant 1 May Movement [KMU] was shot to death by three armed men in Iligan City. A report said that David Borja was shot at close range while mounting his motorcycle near his home yesterday. Borja is a foreman at Iligan Light and Power Incorporated and a leader of the local union affiliated with the KMU. One of Borja's colleagues suspects that a soldier is responsible for the killing because of Borja's active campaign against military abuses against laborers in the region.

Lanao Del Sur Congressman Dies of Heart Ailment

HK0105050990 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 1 May 90

[By Gilbert Lao from Cotabato]

[Text] Last night we received a report saying that Congressman Omar Dianalan died yesterday morning. He is the representative of Lanao del Sur's first district. The Maranao leader died of a heart ailment. He served as mayor of Marawi City for a long time during the Marcos regime. Dianalan is one of the highest ranking officials of the Struggle for Philippine Democrats. His remains are in his house in Marawi City.

Amnesty for Rightists, Communist Rebels Proposed

HK3004021990 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company DZRH in English 2300 GMT 29 Apr 90

[Text] All rightists and communist rebels will be granted amnesty and an opportunity to return to peaceful lives under a legislative proposal that is now being considered seriously in the Senate.

Senator Wigberto Tanada, who is also the chairman of the Senate Committee on Justice and Human Rights, bared that he is spearheading the passage of a law granting amnesty to political offenders. Tanada said he is aware that his proposal may be controversial and is bound to encounter obstacles from various quarters, but he stressed the need for a bold and sound step to end the ideological conflict that has exacted a heavy toll in lives and properties.

The unprecedented amnesty proposal surfaced at a crucial period when the Armed Forces of the Philippines has stepped up counterinsurgency operations in the [words indistinct] reverses on the New People's Army. At the same time, there's been no let up in the military striving to capture remnants of the rightist military mutineers that have gone underground and their civilian conspirators.

Aquino Rules Out Amnesty for Mutinous Soldiers

HK0105060990 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 1 May 90 p 6

[By staff writer Noemi Alcala]

[Excerpt] President Aquino ruled out yesterday the grant of amnesty to mutinous soldiers, stressing that the military dissidents would have to suffer the consequences of their actions.

Mrs. Aquino gave the statement in answer to a question on whether she should extend to the putschists the same treatment she accorded to communist insurgents when she released them from detention in 1986.

She pointed out that her decision to release communist leaders, like Bernabe Buscayno from detention was premised on the fact that they had committed crimes under the past administration.

"Whatever Dante Buscayno had done against the government, it was done under the previous government, not under my administration," she said. "If Dante fought against this government, then he would also suffer the consequences."

She said anyone released in 1986 who later decided to fight her government "would have to suffer the consequences because that is the law." [passage omitted]

Aquino's Emergency Powers Termed 'Disturbing'

HK0105062390 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 29 Apr 90 p 4

["Pinch of Salt" column by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "Aquino's 1981"]

[Text] What is disturbing about the presidential emergency powers is that they are starting to read more and more like Ferdinand Marcos' Proclamation 1981, the martial law declaration.

Emergency powers are being invoked by Corazon Aquino and her officials as the answer to everything, from saving democracy, the country and its economy to the capture of "undesirable elements" which could be anyone, whether rebel, smuggler, electric wire thief, price violator or a perceived political enemy.

Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon says the coup plotters have not been arrested. The emergency is going, hence, the need for the continued use of the emergency powers. Trade Secretary Jose Concepcion says that price violators and smugglers can only be controlled through emergency powers. Ernesto Aboitiz of Napocor says that emergency powers are needed to arrest the electric thieves. Another official says that the extra powers are needed to restore confidence in the economy while yet another one says they are essential measures to check the Mindanao problem, as well as the insurgency and coup problems. Still another says that emergency powers, which act as the security blanket for Corazon Aquino, should continue for "psychological" reasons.

In brief, the emergency powers are justified as the be-all and end-all. And just as in the Marcos era, anyone who earns the ire of Corazon Aquino gets detained without any recourse to bail in Aquino jails on the flimsiest of evidence.

The crime of "rebellion complex" does not exist in our statute books and as long as the Supreme Court fails to resolve the issue, Corazon Aquino and her officials should be guided by the laws that upheld Hernandez in the 50s.

Yet Aquino, her prosecutors and judges continue to mock the law by instigating and entertaining cases of rebellion complex against her perceived enemies.

Wasn't this just what Marcos did in 1972, when he said he was "saving the country?" He created his own laws and clamped every perceived oppositionist in his jail.

Marcos invoked martial law to justify his actions. Corazon Aquino invokes the holy-name of democracy to justify her highly unconstitutional acts.

It was in the name of democracy that she ordered the closure of an opposition newspaper. It was in the same holy name that she ordered the sequestration of the media. And it is also in the holy name of democracy that her administration filed a charge of rebellion complexed with murder against two newsmen, Cecil Arillo and Lito Gorospe.

They are not my idea of journalists. Still, since both are working journalists, they certainly have a legitimate right to be at the scene of the rebellion. But for being there, journalists can now be charged with rebellion complex under the Aquino administration?

What is even more disturbing is the fact that those charged with the non-existent crime of rebellion complex are being denied bail by the lower courts. But isn't this ploy just a variation of Marcos' ASSO [arrest without search and seizure order] and PDO [Presidential Decree Order]?

Provisions similar to Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia's internal security acts are reportedly being drafted by Aquino's defense officials. And these need not even pass through Congress. Disguised as national security rules and regulations, these can be easily tacked on to Aquino's emergency powers. It was the same ploy used by the Marcos military during Marcos' martial law years. Provisions on national security were also tacked on to Proclamation 1081. By the time citizens realized what was happening, they were already bound in chains and helpless before courts subservient to presidential and military powers.

Few opposed Marcos when he hauled his political enemies to jail on the flimsiest excuse. In much the same way, few are raising a stink over the rebellion complex charges filed by the Aquino government against Recto, Puyat, Adaza et al. Neither do the media seem upset that their colleagues are being charged with rebellion complex.

One day it could be you who would be detained without bail and charged with a non-existent crime.

And all because you didn't care to speak out when it was essential to do so.

It is the Marcos years that are upon us again.

Former Assemblyman Sends Surrender Feelers

HK3004102190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 30 Apr 90

[By Jennifer Postigo of Mobile Unit No. 18]

[Text] Homobono Adaza, former assemblyman and Nationalist Party vice president for Mindanao, has sent surrender feelers to Judge Tirso Velasco of the Quezon City Regional Trial Court Branch 88. The latter issued him a warrant of arrest recently after he was charged with rebellion complicated with murder and multiple aggravated murder by the government prosecution panel. Adaza, through an emissary who spoke with Judge Velasco, sent feelers to the National Burea of Investigation [NBI] on surrendering with the condition that he will not be detained at Muntinlupa with other personalities linked to the December coup attempt, but at the NBI headquarters instead. According to him, he should not be detained with hardened criminals. It will be recalled that former assemblyman Homobono Adaza went into hiding after Judge Velasco issued a warrant of arrest for his capture. Up to now NBI operatives and other law-enforcement agents have been trying to apprehend him.

Judge Tirso Velasco said that he cannot respond to Adaza's request until the latter surrenders. He asked the former assemblyman to surrender to the authorities first, after which his lawyers can seek a motion to detain him at the NBI headquarters instead of Muntinlupa. Velasco reiterated that Adaza's immediate surrender could ease the Justice Department's position on the case.

Quezon City Mayor Said Target of Muslim Hitmen

HK3004100190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 30 Apr 90

[By Jennifer Postigo]

[Text] Security measures for Quezon City Mayor Jun Simon have been doubled following intelligence information gathered by the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency [NICA], that two squads of Muslim hitmen are in Manila to liquidate the mayor. Based on a declassified intelligence report sent by the NICA to Quezon City police chief, Colonel Rodolfo Garcia, these Muslim killers are from the Maranaw and Tausug tribes and were sent to Manila, two weeks ago, to assassinate Mayor Jun Simon. These hitsquads are believed to have carried out a surveillance operation on the mayor's daily routine. It is said that one of the hitsquads comprising of six people was responsible for the killing of the BULLETIN MINDANAO correspondent, Benny Dingcong, several years ago.

In this connection, vendors have been prohibited from selling around the Quezon City Hall premises to prevent the entry of the assassination surveillance teams into the city hall where the mayor stays all day. According to Major Raymundo Venus, Simon's chief security officer, the mayor's civil security unit has been increased and, with the help of the Quezon City police, has been provided with high-caliber guns.

Authorities expressed the belief that the death threat against the mayor is connected with the mayor's participation in the gubernatorial election campaign of administration candidate Zacarias Candao in the Mindanao autonomous region. Another reason why the Muslims are allegedly angry at Simon is because of his involvement in the administration's counterpropaganda move against the Reform the Armed Forces Movement, as many people from Mindanao sympathize with the group of renegade Colonel Gregorio Honasan.

NPA Group Warns Abusive Businessmen, Officials

HK3004003790 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 28 Apr 90 pp 1, 10

[Text] Businessmen and local government officials who exploit and abuse workers are next on the hit list of communist rebels operating in the Southern Tagalog Region, a statement by the Maria Lorena Barros Brigade (MLBB) of the New People's Army [NPA] warned Thursday.

the MLBB has claimed responsibility over the killings of Mayor Felino Maquinay of Carmona, Cavite and Froilan Pablo, senior vice president of Nestle, Philippines.

Maquinay was gunned down last Feb. 13, while Pablo was shot dead at a playground in Cabuyao, Laguna last March 27.

"Ang iba pang mga kaaway ng mamamayan, katulad nina Froilan Pablo at Felino Maquinay na nakapwesto sa iba't ibang katungkulan sa gobyerno at sa ilang pribadong kumpanya, ay nananatiling target ng mga operasyong militar ng MLBB [Other enemies of the people who, like Froilan Pablo and Felino Maquinay, occupy positions in the government and in some private companies, remain targets of the MLBB's military operations]," the statement said.

The MLBB, a counterpart of the Alex Boncayao Brigade, Metro Manila's hit squad, blamed Pablo for the killing of union leader Meliton Roxas in January last year. It said Pablo was also behind the deployment of soldiers and policemen who broke up the picketline in the strike-bound Nestle plants in Calamba and Cabuyao, and was responsible for the termination of more than 100 union leaders and members.

The MLBB statement said Maquinay was involved in the violent dispersal of striking workers in Carmona, and in the summary execution of community organizers and leaders of farmers' groups in the town.

"Nararapat lamang na depensahan ang aping mamamayan ng isang armado ring pwersa na nasa panig nila at namamarusa sa kanilang mga kaaway [It is appropriate the oppressed people are defended by an armed force which is on their side and which punishes their enemies]," declared the MLBB, the urban partisan unit of the NPA's Melito Glor Command in Southern Tagalog.

Two NPA Members Captured in Metro Manila

HK2604053990 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 26 Apr 90 p 13

[By Robert R. Requintina]

[Text] The PC [Philippine Constabulary] Capital Regional Command (Capcom) announced yesterday the arrest of two more suspected New People's Army (NPA) members in the northern part of Metro Manila.

Brig Gen Marino Filart, PC Capcom chief and Metropolitan Police Force (MPF) director, identified the suspects as Francisco L. Matias, alias "Francis," 26, laborer, and Elias S. Galindez, alias "Ka [Comrade Ely," 34, laborer, both of San Jose, Tala, Caloocan City.

Charges of illegal possession of explosives (in furtherance of rebellion) were filed against them, Lt Col George Alino, Capcom Spokesman, said.

Seized from Matias were sketches of Epifanio de los Santos Ave (EDSA), Cubao, Sta Mesa, E. Rodriguez Ave, Boni Ave, Ramon Magsaysay Blvd, and Lagro in Quezon City, a hand grenade, notes on scheduled conferences of members of the Masang Aktibista [Activist Masses] today in an undisclosed place, ribbon with printed letters entitled "Akma Novaliches at Karatig" Third Congress dated Nov 26, and ID pictures believed to be addressed to their contact persons, and many documents.

Found in the bag of Galindez were subversive documents and a handbook on Mao Zedong entitled "Patnubay."

Galindez said he has been an NPA member since 1985 and coordinated with Matias, a new member of the movement.

Reports showed that Galindez and matias held teach-ins to laborers of the Cardinal Ceramic Manufacturing where they both work.

Matias said he was a recruit of the movement and his duty was to help Galindez in the teach-ins.

Massive Losses From Power Shortages Reported

HK2904080490 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 28 Apr 90 pp 1, 8

[By staff writers Roel Landingin and David Jude Sta. Ana with reports from P. Balcena and B. Fernandez]

[Text] Brownouts since the start of the year have already resulted in P [pesos] 757 million in economic losses in Luzon alone, at an average of P6.5 million a day, statistics gathered yesterday from the National Power Corp. (Napocor) showed.

The amount represents economic losses resulting from idle time, foregone output, and spoiled raw materials and damaged products.

Napocor statistics showed that energy not served (ENS) in Luzon from January 1 to April 26 amounted to 135.2 million kilowatt-hours. Napocor economists estimated earlier that the economic cost of every kilowatt-hour unserved was P5.60. Although the power supply deficiency is only 2.2 percent of the total requirement in Luzon, the impact on the economy is considerable.

From January to April, economic losses caused by brownouts averaged P6.5 million a day.

Sixty-five percent of the total power supply deficiency for the first four months of the year was recorded in April, when the power situation took a turn for the worse.

From April 1 to 26, the ENS amounted to 88.3 million kwh, compared to 15.1 million kwh in January, seven million kwh in February and 24.8 million kwh in March.

The ENS in April constitutes about 6.6 percent of the Luzon grid's total electricity requirement during the first three weeks.

The total deficiency this year so far is already more than five times the deficiency registered during the same period last year, which amounted to only 26.4 million kwh.

It is also one-third of the total deficiency of 302.4 million kwh recorded for the whole of 1989.

Power supply in the Luzon grid remained deficient yesterday and was short by 388 megawatts of the demand. Power requirement amounted to 2,770 mw, but the Napocor's available capacity amounted only to 2,382 mw.

President Aquino assured consumers that the government is pursuing "the permanent solution" to the energy crisis.

"This entails development of our geothermal sources of energy, building of coal-fired plants and combined cycle or natural gas plants," Mrs Aquino said.

But while she painted a bright future for the country's energy supply, Mrs Aquino did not rule out an increase in power rates, saying that the Napocor will submit its recommendation for higher rates based on the existing power situation and the rainfall level.

Mrs Aquino also said that she is open to the suggestion to establish a Department of Energy.

Mrs Aquino said the government is implementing several projects aimed at ensuring stable power supply nationwide.

Aside from these three main thrusts of the energy development program, Mrs Aquino said other projects such as the interconnection of different power grids though submarine cables and land connections are also being pursued.

The President defended anew the Napocor's decision to import gas turbines, saying these are the most capable in adequately meeting the immediate energy demand. "The short-term solutions (that) we are undertaking consist of rehabilitating our existing thermal generating power plants and using newly imported gas turbines to cover the shortage," she said.

Also yesterday, Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon lifted all legal obstacles to the release to the government of the $390 million it borrowed from the World Bank (WB) to finance the Napocor projects. Drilon signed two opinions assuring the World Bank that there is no legal impediment to the loans incurred by the Napocor and the Philippine National Oil Co. (PNOC), which will be used to fund the "energy sector project."

The legal opinions of Drilon were the final documents required by WB for the release of the loans to the government, lawyer Susan Dacanay of the Department of Justice (DOJ) office of the chief state counsel, said.

In another development, initial results of a technical audit of the $2.2 billion Bataan nuclear power plant (BNPP) have confirmed earlier findings that it is unsafe to operate.

The second technical audit being conducted by a group of international experts was commissioned by a special BNPP committee on preparation for the start of arbitration proceedings in October in Geneva on the Philippine government's damage suit against Westinghouse, builder of the BNPP, for faulty construction.

Westinghouse, which has made overtures for an out-of-court settlement, is also facing another lawsuit in New Jersey for bribery. The Philippine government charged that Westinghouse Inc. bribed Marcos government officials to build the unsafe plant.

The new findings on safety-related defects of the BNPP came amid a clamor to operate the 630-mw nuclear plant which was moth-balled in 1986.

Meanwhile, electric power service in Bataan was restored yesterday when the Napocor reconnected the Peninsula Electric Cooperative, formerly the Bataan Electric Cooperative.

Power supply was restored following an agreement reached by the Napocor and the cooperative under which the latter agreed to settle its overdue accounts with the former.

Thailand

Japan's Kaifu Leaves Bangkok for New Delhi

OW2904055790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0518 GMT 29 Apr 90

[Text] Bangkok, April 28 KYODO—Japan's Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu left here for New Delhi on Sunday following an overnight stopover in the Thai capital en route to India. Kaifu is currently on a nine-day, five-nation Asian tour which will also take him to Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia.

Editorial Views Japan's Role in Southeast Asia

BK0105051590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 May 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Kaifu Must Back Words With Deeds"]

[Text] Toshiki Kaifu, whose last visit to India was as an MP [member of parliament] 21 years ago, returned as prime minister yesterday and attempted to ease the fears of the Indian Parliament that Japanese development aid might be diverted to eastern Europe. It was no easy task. The countries of South Asia absorb less than 20 per cent of Japanese government aid but have long [been] left out of Japanese diplomacy and openly express fears that this neglect could eventually extend to the aid programme. Although he has made no official mention of this, Mr Kaifu's globe-trotting also appears aimed at dispelling fears hat his country would scale down its degree of forceful diplomacy in the wake of the internal political havoc wrought by last year's Recruit scandal.

In 1988 Japan announced a much-publicised "international cooperation initiative" built on the strengthening of cooperation to achieve peace; the expansion of official development assistance and promotion of international cultural exchanges. This programme has now been confirmed as a bedrock of Japanese foreign policy and Mr Kaifu made it clear last night that the only major change contemplated is an expansion of the programme. While once again expressing his pleasure at the reforms which have transformed the face of eastern Europe, Mr Kaifu has wisely chosen to turn his attention closer to home and has pledged efforts to actively bridge the gap between the two Koreas by promoting direct dialogue. Similar attempts will also be made to try to draw China further out of the shell it retreated into after the Tiananmen Square massacre almost a year ago.

While these efforts to reduce tension and end conflicts are commendable, of even greater interest is Mr Kaifu's stated belief that with the increasing degree of integration and growing interdependence of the world economy in recent years, it has become imperative to reflect the voices of developing countries in the management of the world economy.

Few would quarrel with this but it is a bold statement for a Japanese politician to make because Tokyo has long stood accused of promoting economic adventurism through the despatch of yen-laden conquering hordes of businessmen who care for little else than turning a fast buck, regardless of the inflationary and debt-accumulating impact their activities might generate on the target country's economy.

This is not a new problem but is one in which a fresh approach is needed by Tokyo. In the past we have seen a token easing of protectionist tariffs, inconclusive summit meetings and government-organised public relations campaigns ostensibly designed to promote imports and more competitiveness at home. Generally these run out of steam after grabbing headlines for a few days and are now treated with a wide degree of scepticism.

Stronger measures are needed and Mr Kaifu's comments could well indicate that he has something more serious and longer-lasting in mind. Japanese mega-corporations do not have quite the clout they possessed before the twin blows of the Recruit scandal and the decline in confidence on the Tokyo stock exchange. There is probably no better time than the present to regulate their activities through the imposition of tough legal ethically-based controls at home to curb their appetites and force them to concentrate more on diversification within their home market.

Tokyo's new assertiveness in regional diplomacy—as reflected by Prime Minister Kaifu's efforts to host a fresh round of Cambodian peace talks—is a positive development. Unlike some of his predecessors he realises that being the world's largest donor nation and exerting enormous economic influence over the developing countries of Southeast Asia alone without the corresponding diplomatic responsibility is not enough. To paraphrase the popular Beatles' song of over two decades ago it takes more than money to buy love. The mighty yen power must now be accompanied by a firmer dedication on the part of Tokyo to bring about peace and stability to this region.

Kraisak Comments on Sihanouk Statement

BK0105024390 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Apr 90 p 2

[By Atthawibun Sisuworanan]

[Excerpts] Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said yesterday that he was obliged to go to Tokyo following Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's request to meet Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen in June for Cambodian peace talks. Sihanouk told a press conference that he has lost all hope that an agreement with Hun Sen can be reached in Tokyo because it would be rejected by the other two Cambodian factions, the Khmer Rouge and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front. [passage omitted]

The proposed bilateral meeting in Tokyo, said Sihanouk, was likely to end with a signing of joint communique, and it will have the same effect as the joint communique he and Hun Sen signed in Bangkok in February during a meeting which was organized by Thailand.

"The Khmer Rouge rejected it, Prime Minister Son Sann rejected it. I've myself even forgotten about it," Sihanouk said, referring to the Bangkok communique which he said was masterminded by Gen [General] Chawalit and imposed on him and Hun Sen.

"But I have to go (to Tokyo) even though it is a trap in order to please Thailand," the prince said adding that he had made up his mind when he was invited to a "working" dinner with Chatchai and Deputy Prime Minister Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut on Monday [23 April]. [passage omitted]

Asked to comment on Sihanouk's statement, Kraisak Chunhawan, an adivser to the premier, said Thailand might have to put in more effort at the Tokyo meeting saying that Prince Sihanouk still did not understand thoroughly the vital role Japan could play in the Cambodian settlement. [passage omitted]

Sihanouk Responds to Kraisak

BK0105031190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 May 90 p 8

[Letter to THE NATION from Prince Norodom Sihanouk]

[Text] In your esteemed newspaper issue of today [25 April] in page 2, you quote Mr Kraisak Chunhawan, an adviser to the Prime Minister of Thailand, as saying that: "Prince Sihanouk still does not understand thoroughly the vital role Japan could play in the Cambodian settlement.

In this regard allow me to point out the following:

I. Sihanouk was made National Leader of Cambodia in 1941. He has acquired, at the national and international level, a rather strong experience of domestic and foreign affairs lasting some 49 years, something which the young Mr Kraisak and others lack.

II. My close and constant relationship with Japan goes back to 1955, the year when as Prime Minister of Cambodia, I declared that my country voluntarily renounced war damages that Japan should have paid to Cambodia.

In 1955, I paid a State visit to Japan, I signed in Tokyo, a Cambodia-Japan Friendship Treaty; I was entertained to lunch by Emperor Hirohito, who had already received me once in 1952 at his Palace, when I was King of Cambodia.

III. Since 1955, I have never ceased strengthening the links of co-operation between Cambodia and Japan. As President of Democratic Kampuchea, I paid several working visits to Japan. I established close personal bonds with successive Japanese Prime Ministers, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, parliamentarians of different Japanese political parties, with the sole exception of the Communist Party. His Majesty Akihito, then Crown Prince of Japan, received me cordially.

More than Kraisak and his ilk in Thailand and the world, I am aware of the role Japan has the intention of playing; it can and must play as far as the Cambodian peace process is concerned which includes the post-war period of reconstruction of Cambodia.

Thus, I am appalled by the contempt shown to me by Kraisak and others as far as my so-called ignorance with regard to Japan is concerned. One thing is certain: These distinguished gentlemen ignore my knowledge and my long standing relationship with Japan.

IV. What Kraisak and others desire is for Japan to grant de facto recognition to the pro-Vietnamese colonialism regime of Hun Sen. That explains my reluctance.

I shall be grateful if you could publish this clarification in full, in the next issue of your esteemed newspaper.

Cambodia's Hun Sen on One-Day 1 May Visit

To Hold Talks With Chawalit

BK0105034190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 May 90 p 3

[Text] Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen will arrive in Thailand today for a one-day visit to Phatthaya, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday. Gen [General] Chatchai said, after a Cabinet meeting yesterday, he will not meet him because of obligations at Parliament. He has assigned Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut to meet the Cambodian Premier in Phatthaya.

Gen [General] Chawalit had earlier proposed to the Prime Minister that Hun Sen should be invited here for preparatory talks before a June meeting with Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Tokyo, which will be the first held in the Japanese capital between the two rival faction leaders.

Concerning Prince Sihanouk's resignation last week from leadership of the resistance's army, in favour of his son Prince Norodom Ranariddh, Gen Chatchai said it probably meant fighting would soon end, and was not a bargaining move because the Prince had already accepted joining the talks in Tokyo.

Meanwhile, Gen Chawalit confirmed he would meet Hun Sen at the Dusit Resort in Phatthaya, where 34 rooms have been reserved for Thai and Phnom Penh officials. He declined to give details about Gen Chatchai's assignments for the talks with Hun Sen, saying the Phnom Penh Premier had asked to come and he had to first hear what he has to say. "Everything is all right and it will be a good beginning," he said.

Meanwhile, Khmer resistance and Heng Samrin forces fought with artillery and mortar along the Thai-Cambodian border about 20 km north of Aranyaprathet yesterday.

The fighting between KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front] forces commanded by Maj-Gen [Major General] Duong Sokhon, Chief Zone Operation 2 of the resistance, and the Heng Samrin forces took place in three villages, Ban Soriya, Ban Thmar Chheam and Ban Priev close to Highway 5 on Kilometre No 11 between Poipet and Sisophon District, about 10 kilometres inside Cambodia from the border.

The fighting began on Sunday [29 April] morning and is expected to continue today. Maj-Gen Duong Sokhon claimed his men were able to kill 13 Heng Samrin troops and wound more than 20 others.

People living in the district town of Aranyaprathet and along the border heard the fighting, but there were no reports of artillery shells landing on Thai soil.

Editorial Previews Meeting

BK0105052990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 May 90 p 8

[Editorial: "Cambodia: Another Push?"]

[Text] Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen is here for the fourth time in less than 15 months. But this trip is proving to be different.

The visit, hurriedly arranged on the Thai side's request, is being made in the absence of resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is getting frustrated with the Thai authorities. It is understandable, as the Thais are playing hardball and the prince is not able to manoeuvre as he used to. And with General Chawalit Yongchaiyut and a backup team of PM's [Prime Minister's] advisers in charge of Hun Sen's visit this time, something is in the offing. The resistance groups might not like it, though.

There is one caveat about such a visit. Increasingly, the trip is becoming personalized, especially for former army chief Chawalit, who now holds the two posts of deputy prime minister and defence minister. During the February meeting between Sihanouk and Hun Sen, it was Chawalit who called the shots, with assistance from the PM's advisory group.

It is essential that the role of Thailand in the Cambodian conflict not be confused by personal idiosyncracy. Chawalit's assertive nature has given the impression that he is taking on the entire problem himself. One has [to] keep in mind that the 11-year-old conflict is not a personal problem involving personalities; It is a problem of life and death for the Cambodian people, and of peace and security in the region.

Undoubtedly, the outcome of this visit—without the need to wrestle with Sihanouk—will be positive, reflecting the close cooperation and mutual trust between Hun Sen and Chawalit. It will also undoubtedly add to Chawalit's prestige.

It will be the defence minister's first important assignment since leaving the military and joining the Cabinet. His active role comes at a time when various countries have renewed their efforts to bring about peace in Cambodia. Both Japan and Australia, which chair the same committee set up at last year's Paris peace talks to work on plans for the reconstruction of Cambodia, have become increasingly active.

Japan, for the first time since the end of World War II, has taken a major role in the region and staked its prestige by preparing to host a new round of talks between Sihanouk and Hun Sen. If the meeting produces any breakthroughs, Japan will surely intensify its efforts to bring about peace in Cambodia.

Australia, through its deputy foreign secretary Michael Costello's shuttle diplomacy, is also working hard once again to put together a peace plan that includes a call for a significant United Nations role while a settlement is implemented in Cambodia. The five permanent members of the UN Security Council have supported the Australian plan and an "enhanced" UN role. Since the failure of informal talks in Jakarta in February, Australia has been working to make its peace proposal as acceptable to all sides as possible.

Without a doubt, if any country outside of Indochina holds the key to the Cambodian conflict it is Thailand. Still, though its attitude toward the conflict has changed somewhat, Thailand has not relinquished its role in assisting the resistance. It continues to serve as a conduit for Chinese arms to the widely-deplored Khmer Rouge.

But the meeting between Chawalit and Hun Sen will to some degree strengthen Thai-Phnom Penh ties despite Thailand's continued non-recognition of that government. The next two days will indicate whether both sides will bring the real state of their contact into the open. Most importantly, the world will know Thailand's bottom line.

Arrives in Phatthaya 1 May

BK0105061890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0558 GMT 1 May 90

[By Anchali Worachet]

[Text] Phatthaya, Thailand, May 1 (AFP)—Cambodian Premier Hun Sen arrived in this seaside resort on Tuesday for talks with Thai Deputy Prime Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut on a proposed meeting with resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Mr. Hun Sen and his 25-member delegation crossed the border from Cambodia's southwestern province of Koah Kong into Thailand's Trat Province, some 315 kilometres (195 miles) southeast of here, and proceeded to Phatthaya in neighboring Chon Buri Province.

Mr. Hun Sen was met at a seaside hotel by Gen. [General] Chawalit, who was assigned by Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to brief him on discussions between Mr. Chatichai and Prince Sihanouk here last week. The prince told Mr. Chatchai he would attend peace talks with the Cambodian premier to be hosted in Japan in June.

Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu offered to host the talks after Mr. Chatchai, during his visit to Japan April 6-14, suggested that Japan step up its political role in Asia and mediate in the 11-year-old Cambodian conflict.

Prince Sihanouk heads a U.N.-seated resistance coalition grouping his guerrillas with another non-communist faction and the powerful Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge. The guerrillas are fighting to oust Mr. Hun Sen's regime, which was installed in Phnom Penh in January 1979 after an invading Vietnamese Army ousted the Khmer Rouge.

The Khmer Rouge are held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians when they imposed a Marxist-agrarian rule on Cambodia from April 1975 to the Vietnamese invasion.

Kraisak Chunhawan, son and advisor to Mr. Chatichai, told reporters that a cease-fire in Cambodia, an idea first proposed by Mr. Chatichai and an integral part of an Australian peace plan, and a proposed national supreme body would be ""high on the agenda"" of the Hun Sen-Chawalit talks.

Prince Sihahouk and Mr. Hun Sen, following their first one-on-one talks in Bangkok hosted by Mr. Chatichai in February, signed a joint communique agreeing to set up such a body to serve as an interim administration represented by both sides to govern Cambodia under U.N. supervision. Under the plan, the national supreme body would come into being following a cease-fire and remain operative until general elections are held.

Mr. Kraisak said Thai authorities were hopeful that the talks here between Mr. Hun Sen and Gen. Chawalit, who is also the Thai defense minister, would be successful. He added that Mr. Hun Sen was expected to announce his formal acceptance of Mr. Kaifu's invitation to attend the peace talks in Japan.

Thai authorities noted that this was the second overland trip into Thailand by Mr. Hun Sen, who has visited Thailand on four previous occasions since last year.

Meanwhile, a press statement by Prince Sihanouk's political office here said Tuesday that the prince was scheduled to return from Beijing and arrive at his official residence at Sereipheap in a liberated zone controlled by his guerrillas inside Cambodia"s northern Oddar Meanchey, on May 16.

Prince Sihanouk had left Sereipheap on April 23, and held talks with Mr. Chatchai on April 25, before leaving here for Beijing.

The prince will leave Phum Sereipheap on May 30 via Bangkok and Beijing for Tokyo to attend the peace talks, and will return to Cambodia around the middle of June, the statement said. It said in July, the prince would again be paying a "working visit" to Beijing before making a "courtesy visit" to North Korea, and would be returning to Sereipheap in August.

U.S. Criticized for 'Anti-Burmese Legislation'

BK2804061490 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] Agriculture Minister Sanan Khachonprasat yesterday rapped the US Senate for passing an anti-Burmese legislation which would impose a ban on all Burmese imports, including Thai furniture made of Burmese teaks and hardwood.

Sanan said Thailand was not under the US colonial rule and that the legislation would not force Thailand to stop doing business with Burma. "I don't think the legislation would severely affect our furniture industry because we can export it to other countries if the US bill is enacted," he said.

If passed by the US House of Representatives, the legislation is expected to hit about one-third of Thai furniture exports worth more than Bt2 billion annually, furniture industrialists had earlier said.

Sanan said that the Senate's endorsement of the bill last Wednesday [25 April] should not be taken too seriously. Without naming names, Sanan said New York Democrat Senator Daniel Moynihan proposed the bill simply because his wife belongs to a Burmese minority ethnic group. "He just wants to appease the rebel minority group," the minister said.

Sanan said that the Thai lumber industry depends on materials imported from such neighbouring countries as Laos and Burma because the government had lifted concessional loggings to prevent local forest areas from further diminishing.

Military Denies Role in Burma Drug, Log Trade

BK2804063890 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Apr 90 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Supreme Commander Sunthon Khongsomphong yesterday denied allegations by a United States senator that Thai military officers had been involved in Burmese timber and drug smuggling. Thai soldiers provided security on log haulage routes used by Thai timber dealers on the Thai-Burmese border under joint border agreements between the two countries, Gen Sunthon said.

He said drug dealers had used Thai territory as trafficking routes but the drugs were not produced in Thailand and it was not right to blame this country.

Drug production sites were not only in the Golden Triangle but also in South America, the Middle East and other parts of Asia, Gen Sunthon said.

Though US congressmen may have negative attitudes towards Thailand when it came to the drug trade, the US Government and its ambassador in Bangkok understood well what Thai authorities have been doing and how Thai-US cooperation has been carried out against drugs, the Supreme Commander said.

However, the timber issue had nothing to do with the drug issue, Gen Sunthon said. He said a foreign newsman had groundlessly attacked Thailand after having sneaked into Burma and interviewed different persons about drugs. [passage omitted]

'Unsuccessful' Talks Threaten Pact With U.S.

BK0105044790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 May 90 p 13

[Excerpt] Transport and Communications Minister Montri Phongphanit has warned Thailand may cancel its air services agreement with the United States from November if both parties cannot come to an agreement.

"After more than a year, negotiations are still unsuccessful and if we are unable to make any conclusion by the end of November this year, Thailand has no choice but to go through with the termination of the agreement," Mr Montri said.

Thai Airways International [THAI] should not suffer in relative terms as it has only daily flights to America, compared to over 30 flights a week by US carriers operating here. Besides the large difference in the number of flights between THAI and US carriers, the US authorities also impose restrictions on THAI operations to the US via Japan.

However, Mr Montri said the possible termination should not affect relations between Thailand and the US on other issues. [passage omitted]

'Senior' Officials To Meet About Dalai Lama

BK0105131390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1242 GMT 1 May 90

[Excerpts] Bangkok, May 1 (AFP)—Senior Thai officials planned to meet next week to decide the politically sticky issue of whether to allow a visit by Tibet's exiled spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, security officials said. But top government figures have indicated that the visit would not be permitted.

"Even when the Dalai Lama had not set foot in Thailand, controversy and bickering is wide-spread," said Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, during an impromptu televised interview Tuesday. "This is not only a political issue, but also a national security issue, which may have repercussions on our foreign relations," Mr. Sitthi said.

The Dalai Lama was invited for a May visit here by a private religious foundation. Officials of the National Security Council (NSC), the country's top security agency, said senior Thai officials planned to decide whether the Dalai Lama would be allowed an entry visa during the meeting next week.

Thai military Supreme Commander General Sunthon Khongsomphong told reporters here Tuesday that the issue must be "weighed against national interests." Asked if the government was shying away from a decision because China had opposed the visit, Gen. Sunthon said: "We are not shying away from anybody, but if our national interest was at stake...we cannot allow it."

Last week, China expressed its opposition to the proposed visit to Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan through its ambassador, Li Shichun.

Thai Interior Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha told reporters Monday that the government was not expected to permit the Dalai Lama to visit here for fear that it could affect Sino-Thai relations. "The latest I have heard is that the government will not let him in," Mr. Banhan said. "The Foreign Ministry is expected to make the announcement soon."

Mr. Banhan's comment followed an unscheduled meeting at the Thai Government House between Mr. Li and Mr. Chatchai last week. China's top diplomat to Thailand had conveyed to the Thai premier, in no uncertain terms, Beijing's strong opposition to the planned visit. Mr. Sitthi said the Chinese were possibly apprehensive over the visit, fearing that the Dalai Lama would use Thailand as a "political arena" for attacking China's policy in Tibet.

Mr. Sitthi's remarks Tuesday were seen as an abrupt turn-about to a Foreign Ministry decision earlier this year approving the visit in principle, provided that the Dalai Lama abstain from engaging political activities during his stay. [passage omitted]

Mr. Sitthi, commenting on Mr. Chatchai's statement that the responsibility of issuing an entry visa rests with the Foreign Ministry, said: "I have yet to receive an official directive from the prime minister. We (Thai officials) have been talking about this for months, and everybody has tried to kick the ball away from themselves."

Purchase of PRC Antiship Missiles Approved

BK3004005490 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] The Cabinet has approved a request by the Royal Thai Navy (RTN) to spend more than Bt [Baht] 1 billion to buy anti-ship missiles from China to equip its Chinese-made frigates, sources in the Government House said over the weekend. The sources said the Cabinet approved the purchase of the C-801 surface-to-surface missiles during its weekly meeting on April 17. The arms purchase plan has not been officially disclosed.

The RTN had signed contracts to buy six frigates from China to replace its aging fleet. When the RTN agreed to buy the Chinese frigates in 1988, Navy Commander in Chief Adm [Admiral] Praphat Kritsanachan said they would be fitted with western weapon systems which are far more advanced and reliable than China's.

There has been no official explanation from the navy as to why it has chosen to buy the C-801 missiles but it is generally understood that China is offering Thailand a bargain. The sources said the purchase of the missiles, which arms experts say resembly the French-made Exocet in external appearances, is a government-to-government deal.

The sources, who are familiar with arms procurements by the military, did not say how many missiles, which are sometimes referred to as "Eagle Strike 6," will be bought under the deal which is worth over US$40 million (Baht1 billion). The missiles will be paid for in five instalments between 1990 and 1994. China currently uses the C-801s aboard navy ships and for coastal defence.

The sources said Adm Praphat will represent the Thai Government in signing the deal with China.

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan first asked the Cabinet to approve funds for the arms deal last September when he also served as defence minister. The proposal was re-submitted by Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut after he became defence minister last month. The six Chinese frigates ordered by the RTN represent the first military hardware the navy has bought from China.

Europarliament Delegation Comments on Cambodia

BK2804041990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Apr 90 p 5

[Text] The Phnom Penh government is in control of the security situation in Cambodia but is facing increasing economic hardship, a delegation from the European Parliament visiting Bangkok was quoted as saying yesterday.

Foreign Ministry's Deputy Spokesman Suraphong Chaiyanam said the three-member team, which made an unofficial fact-finding visit to Cambodia on April 19-26, had informed Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila that the situation in Cambodia was safe and that the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh was in control in the major cities.

The delegates, led by former French foreign minister Claude Cheysson, also travelled overland from Phnom Penh to Sisophon in western Cambodia. Cheysson told Sitthi that he did not witness any military checkpoints along the route.

Cheysson said he believed Vietnam had withdrawn all its troops from Cambodia as it claimed last year but might have sent some "commandoes" back in when the Khmer Rouge laid siege to the provincial seat of Battambang early this year. However, the delegation leader was quoted as saying Phnom Penh had faced economic and political problems since the Vietnamese withdrawal as it had to shoulder the full burden of keeping the peace.

Talking about Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen, Cheysson said it was likely that the Cambodians would become increasingly nationalistic and assert their culture in distinction to Vietnam. He predicted that though this would make Hun Sen more flexible in the peace process, it would cause problems for all the neighbouring countries.

The delegation, due to leave Thailand today, will report their findings to the European Parliament's political committee and later to the Parliament.

Suraphong quoted Cheysson as saying that he would urge the European Community and the Parliament to dispatch technical officers to Cambodia to gather information in preparation for assistance programmes after the settlement of the 11-year-old conflict.

The EC Parliament allocated an ECU [European Currency Unit] 500,000 [about Bt 14.5 million] emergency fund for non-governmental organizations to use on medical aid to displaced Cambodians in January. Another medical assistance package worth Bt20.8-million was announced in March.

While in Thailand, Cheysson and his colleagues were scheduled to meet Prince Norodom Ranariddh, leader of the ANS [National Sihanoukist Army] Cambodian resistance force, and representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The European delegation will give a press conference at 10 am today before their departure.

Holds News Conference 28 Apr

BK2904023190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] A European Parliament fact-finding mission has urged the world community to press for early settlement of the Cambodian conflict, and pledged to seek European Community funding for a neutral Khmer refugee camp in Thailand.

Three European MPs [members of Parliament]—former French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, Jeannou Lacaze and Jean-Louis Bourlanges—held a news conference in Bangkok yesterday at the end of their unofficial fact-finding trip to Vietnam and Cambodia.

Thailand, said Mr Cheysson, has a "prime responsibility and a great role" to play in helping the Cambodians achieve national reconciliation, and convince other countries that it's time for peace in Cambodia.

While in Bangkok, the delegation held talks with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, Prince Ranariddh—son of resistance leader Prince Sihanouk—and officials of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

"There's this concern, anxiety over the lack of development of peace for Cambodia, where the people have suffered for over 15 years.

"While we have detente and liberty in Europe, we should feel the need to press governments all over the world for a negotiated ceasefire, a process for Cambodians to express their right to self-determination," said Mr Cheysson.

Although the team represented the highest-level political mission from Europe in over 15 years, their trip to Cambodia did not show recognition of the Phnom Penh government.

"This political mission shows our determination to press for an early entry into a negotiation process that would lead to peace in Cambodia," he said.

Regarding the Cambodian seat in the United Nations General Assembly, Mr Cheysson said there is not yet a united European position. "The Council of Ministers seems to agree on the French position—that it is not possible to let the Khmer Rouge represent Cambodia at the United Nations. This certainly is the trend," said Mr Cheysson.

On the repatriation of displaced Cambodians currently sheltered in UN-assisted camps along the Thai-Cambodian border, Mr Cheysson said that international agencies would next month send technical teams to explore the possibility of providing livelihoods for those returning to Cambodia.

Mr Cheysson added that the EC should at the same time send technical teams to Cambodia to explore development assistance.

Column Views Upcoming Parliamentary Session

BK2904055590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Apr 90 p 8

[From the "Inprint" column: "Parliament in for Hot Session"]

[Text] After the peaceful April military reshuffle, people are now turning their attention to the current political scene because Parliament will reconvene on May 1, with the first meeting scheduled for May 3.

SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN magazine predicts that the smouldering political situation will erupt in Parliament during the three-month session.

The magazine said although things have been quiet for the past few weeks, there is now signs of turbulence again after several groups of protesters showed up at Government House. These included a threat by port workers to go on strike, the Pak Mun Dam incident in which PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Chaisiri Ruangkanchanaset allegedly ordered his men to beat up two opponents of the dam project, and lately the use of force against anti-rocksalt mining protesters in Maha Sarakham. Such problems seem to be intensifying the rise in political temperature.

The above situation, pressure from opposition politicians, rising prices, the Government's inability to solve the corruption problem have all combined to act as an ever-tightening noose which may yet strangle the Government, the magazine said.

Moreover, the rifts within the coalition government also seems to be an undercurrent which is ready to surface at anytime, especially among the three key groups in the Government—the Chat Thai, Social Action and Democrat parties. Most of their problems centre on conflicts of interests, for example, their disagreement over the Land Reform Bill which may cause the Chat Thai Party to lose some benefits.

Besides, MPs [members of Parliament] aspiring to be ministers and other "broken-heart" groups in each coalition party continue to create problems. Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan once suggested that each coalition party might reshuffle its own Cabinet members before Parliament reconvenes but every party decided against this for fear of a collapse within each party. The coalition parties also urged the Chat Thai Party to adjust its Cabinet ministers first but Gen [General] Chatchai also refused to take the risk because of internal conflicts within the party.

Meanwhile KHAO PHISET weekly magazine said it is certain that the three main opposition parties will agree to call a no-confidence motion against the entire Cabinet in the upcoming parliamentary session.

The Solidarity, Puang Chon Chao Thai and Phalang Tham parties agreed to grill the whole Chatchai Cabinet at a meeting of top opposition leaders except Prachakon Thai boss Samak Suntharawet who was delayed in Chiang Mai when his flight was cancelled. Though Mr Samak indicated he prefers to go after individual ministers rather than the entire Cabinet excluding PM Chatchai, he also said his party would go along if the majority of the Opposition agreed to grill the entire Cabinet.

With support from Mr Samak, the Opposition will be stronger than before because it is widely known that he is a gifted speaker, who has a lot of data to support his speech, especially information from the Interior and Communications ministries.

A Solidarity Party source told KHAO PHISET that his party considers this censure move to be a crucial one because it intends to submit confidential corruption reports on some Cabinet ministers to Gen Chatchai and Deputy Prime Minister Gen General Chawalit Yongchaiyut during or after the debate.

It seems that the Government will face a tough time in the coming Parliament session that results from a more united Opposition and the internal conflicts among members of the coalition parties, some of whom even want to see a change of power. It will be interesting to see how Gen Chatchai can lead his government through all this pressure, the weekly concluded.

Country Called Economic Success Story of 1980's

BK2904100090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0908 GMT 29 Apr 90

[Text] Manila, April 29 (AFP)—Thailand, the success story of the 1980s, will remain the fastest growing economy in the Asia-Pacific region in the next two years but it must improve infrastructure, an Asian Development Bank (ADB) report says.

Gross domestic product (GDP) will grow by 9.9 per cent this year and 9.2 per cent in 1991 compared to 10.8 per cent in 1989 as the economy matures and undergoes rapid structural transformation, said an ADB publication, THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT OUTLOOK.

"Sustained growth will hinge on continued deepening and broadening of the industrial base with greater emphasis being placed on downstream and higher technology industries," the report said. However, constraints may result from infrastructure bottlenecks in power transportation and communications, it said. Shortages of skilled and professional manpower are also forecast and Thailand was expected to resort to foreign labor importation.

Industry will remain the fastest growing sector with rapid expansion of foreign demand. Massive private sector investment in the past two years will diversify the industrial structure and lessen reliance on imports of intermediate goods, but most of the impact will only be felt after 1991, the report said.

Agricultural growth was forecast to slow down to two per cent in the next two years with price declines projected for the country's major agricultural commodities.

The report said an increase in foreign borrowing may be inevitable unless Thailand's domestic savings are raised.

Meanwhile, the ADB report warned that Thailand must address problems in income distribution and damage to the environment.

Although sustained growth has reduced absolute poverty, the trickle-down effect was insufficient to ease worsening income inequality, it said.

"Rapid industrialization has affected the environment and the quality of life adversely," the report said.

Vietnam

Nguyen Van Linh Wants Normal Ties With U.S.

BK3004073090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0718 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, April 30 (AFP)—Vietnam wants to see normal ties with the United States, Vietnamese Communist Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh said here Monday [30 April] on the 15th anniversary of the end of the Indochina war. "I would like normalisation of relations between Vietnam and the United States, but the road will still be long", he said in an interview here during ceremonies to mark the anniversary.

The war ended in defeat for the United States and its allies in South Vietnam and the reunification of the country under communist rule from Hanoi. "We fought against the American Army and American policies, but not against the American people", Mr. Linh said, adding that the Vietnamese people wanted to develop friendly relations with the people of the United States. A trade embargo against Vietnam imposed by Washington at the end of the war remains in force and the two countries have no diplomatic relations.

Mr. Linh expressed regret for "the policy of political isolation and the economic embargo" practised by the United States "even though we have withdrawn all our troops from Cambodia. Vietnam invaded Cambodia in late 1978 to oust a Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge regime notorious for widespread atrocities and install a client government in Phnom Penh. Hanoi says it withdrew the last of its forces from Cambodia last September, but its opponents in the Cambodian resistance, including the Khmer Rouge, deny this. Mr. Linh said that he hoped to see an end to the Cambodian conflict "this year".

Speaking in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly the south Vietnamese capital of Saigon, Mr. Linh said that the south of the country should be "the motor of development" in Vietnam, to bring it out of its current serious economic crisis. The former south Vietnam is generally considered to be much more dynamic than the north, and has large agricultural resources, especially rice. Mr. Linh, although a northerner, spent much of his time in the south both during and after the war. His appointment to the head of the Communist Party in December 1986 has resulted in economic reforms based on the development of the private sector. During the interview he appeared in good physical shape, despite recent rumours that he had serious health problems.

Editorial, Meeting Mark 'Victory' Anniversary

NHAN DAN Praises Efforts

BK3004104590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Apr 90

[NHAN DAN 30 April editorial: "Firmly Advance on the Path Chosen by Our Party, Uncle Ho, and People"]

[Text] The victory of the anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation was achieved through arduousness, great sacrifices, persistent and unyielding efforts, and the heroic and creative struggle of our entire party and people throughout the country. To date, this revolutionary heroism is still the great pride of our nation. This victory was also the result of the correct, capable leadership of our party—the vanguard force of our society. It is the victory under the Ho Chi Minh banner which has been repeatedly mentioned in the history of the glorious Vietnamese revolution over a half century and more. It is also the victory that resulted from the unbreakable militant solidarity among the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and from the great support and assistance of socialist, national independent, democratic and peace-loving forces in the world.

The 1975 victory has ushered in a new turning point in the history of the Vietnamese nation. The country is advancing toward socialism, the path chosen by our party, Uncle Ho, and the people—the path of independence, freedom, and happiness which has become the slogan of our struggle banner since the establishment of the revolutionary state.

We have witnessed many changes over the past 15 years. In the process toward socialism, we have maintained our willpower and lofty aspirations. We are backed by our country's abundant potential and unyielding, intelligent, and creative people. We hope that, in a short period of time, we will be able to lead our country through the initial path of the transitional period. We have mobilized our material and spiritual strengths for the success of major projects. However, realities do not allow us to achieve this. Some of our targets have not been fulfilled because the consequences of the war as well as natural and enemy-caused calamities are still very heavy. The new war in two border regions, the enemy's economic blockade and multifaceted sabotage activities, and subjective mistakes and shortcomings in our leadership and guidance are the factors that have limited our achievements and caused a socioeconomic crisis. To be more precise, these factors have created great ordeals in various aspects of our daily life, and our party and people have made extraordinary efforts to overcome these ordeals during the past several years.

The renovation undertaking set forth by the Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress is of great revolutionary significance aimed not only at overcoming past errors, shortcomings, and difficulties and at developing gained achievements, but also at ensuring that building socialism in our country proceeds in accordance with the objective law and in conformity with reality in Vietnam, thus truly bringing about new vitality for socialism.

Our achievements during the past several years are obvious. These are very important initial results because they have created significant changes in many aspects and have affirmed that our renovation cause and path are correct. Indeed, we have overcome numerous difficulties. From the condition of famine, we now have surplus rice for export; from the condition of spiral inflation, we now can stabilize prices and control the inflation; and from bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, we have shifted to the business accounting system. Moreover, we have strengthened macromanagement in planning and distribution and circulation of goods, thereby being able to stabilize the market and expand economic relations with foreign countries. These are important initial achievements.

In addition to economic achievements, one must cite the results brought about by efforts to adjust national defense strategies; to expand foreign relations; to consolidate public security and order maintenance; to ensure more democracy within the party and in society; and to improve party leadership patterns, state management methods, and operating procedures of people-elected organs and mass societies. Of course, many difficulties and obstacles still lie ahead and continue to affect our daily life. Generally speaking, the nation is still unable to extricate itself from the current socioeconomic crisis. Moreover, as new difficulties and new problems have developed with the implementation of the renovation process, one must remain highly sensitive and calm to cope with the situation in a timely manner.

The world situation has developed in a complicated manner. The reform and restructuring attempts of a number of fraternal countries have not met with success. Worse still, some of these efforts have ended in ruin. Many socialist countries have been caught up in an unprecedentedly serious, general crisis. This critical situation has had an adverse impact on the world revolutionary movement. Acting in line with their peaceful evolution strategy, the imperialist and reactionary forces are making every effort to take advantage of those difficulties in order to intensify their intervention and acts of sabotage to eliminate the socialist countries and impede the national independence movement.

A number of our people cannot help becoming disoriented as a result of world developments and numerous difficulties now facing our country. They have questioned not only the results of our renovation undertaking and the correctness of our renovation lines but also the wisdom of our decision to follow the socialist path. The enemy is trying by all means to discredit our renovation efforts, aggravate our socioeconomic and political crisis, smear our regime and the communist party through psychological warfare maneuvers, and pressure us into changing our political orientations and shifting to capitalism. In the meantime, some of us have failed to heighten vigilance and, at times, have echoed those arguments thinking they were dealing with something new.

Commemorating the 15th anniversary of the complete victory of the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle and International Labor Day, 1 May, our people can take a serene look at the past and correctly assess achievements as well as difficulties and shortcomings to ascertain once again the validity of historical realities on the correctness of socialism and our party's renovation lines. In this way, we can consolidate our confidence and heighten our sense of responsibility.

We are of the same opinion as the party Central Committee eighth plenum that, although the struggle to defend socialism is fierce, socialism will certainly overcome challenges and difficulties step by step and will continue making progress. We also agree that, although the world peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress still faces many difficulties, this struggle will surely continue to develop and no force on earth is powerful enough to stand in its way. This is an evolutionary law of mankind's history.

Our people's renovation cause is irreversible. No one can change the course of the renovation undertaking from its final destination, socialism. The first step is often the most difficult one. If we can avoid making mistakes at this initial stage, then we will be able to advance steadily and achieve victory. At present, our entire party, armed forces, and people must devote their greatest efforts to accelerating the renovation cause and winning new victories for the task of building and defending the fatherland.

City Mayor Speaks

BK0105022290 Hanoi VNA in English 1610 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 30—A mass meeting was held at the Thong Nhat meeting hall (former presidential palace), Ho Chi Minh City, which witnessed the total collapse of the US-backed Saigon regime 15 years ago, to mark the 15th anniversary of the liberation of south Vietnam (April 30) and the International Labour Day (May 1).

Present at the meeting were Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee [CPV CC]; Vo Van Kiet, Politburo member of the CPV CC and first vice chairman of the Council of

Ministers; Mai Chi Tho, Politburo member of the CPV CC and minister of interior; Vo Tran Chi, member of the CPV CC and secretary of the Party Committee of Ho Chi Minh City; representatives of officers and soldiers who took part in the Ho Chi Minh campaign to liberate Saigon 15 years ago; and representatives of mass organizations.

On behalf of the Party Committee and the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, Mayor Nguyen Vinh Nghiep delivered a speech highlighting the great significance of the 1975 spring victory which completely liberated south Vietnam and reunified the country. He also reviewed the city's achievements over the past 15 years, particularly in the economic, political and social fields since the sixth party congress.

He said :

"The city party committee and people's committee have, together with the administration at all levels, step by step abolished the state-subsidized regime, vigorously shifted to the socialist managerial mechainism based on economic cost-accounting, broadened economic relations with foreign countries, renovated the planning work, improved the distribution and circulation of goods, readjusted the financial and budgetary work, maintained social security, and public orders, and realized democratization of activities in the party and society as well."

After citing a number of negative phenomena committed by a number of party cadres and members detrimental to the party's prestige, Nguyen Vinh Nghiep said:

"The imperative task of the city party committee and people is to renovate and strengthen the party committee's leadership, maintaining the close relations between the party and the people, and successfully implement the resolutions of the party central committee, especially the resolution of the party CC's eighth plenum... The city will do its best to exploit to the full its economic potentialities, boost the production of consumer goods, accelerate the circulation and distribution of commodities, and implement the programme for social welfare".

The city mayor called on the entire people in the city to translate their revolutionary ardour into revolutionary deeds overcoming all difficulties, ensuring the political stability and the state's management efficiency and step by step improving their living conditions.

He expressed the local people's deep gratitude to the party Central Committee headed by General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, the State Council and the Council of Ministers for their special attention and valuable assistance to Ho Chi Minh City's advance along the path of renovation.

Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Tra, on behalf of veteran revolutionaries, handed over the "tradition torch" to Le Van Nuoi, secretary of the city committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, who represented the young generation of the city named after the late beloved Vietnamese leader.

Paper Views U.S. 'Beyond Containment' Strategy

BK3004163790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Apr 90

[26 April QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary by Quang Loi: "Beyond Containment—Washington's Quiet Crusade"]

[Text] The notion of Beyond Containment [vuowtj treen ngean cheanj] was first introduced by U.S. President Bush in his speech at a graduation ceremony at an industrial and agricultural college in Texas on 12 May 1989. The past year has proved that this is an overall strategy guiding White House policy under the Bush administration. The notion of Beyond Containment marks an important shift in the U.S. attempt to implement its global strategy. Is there anything new in the goal, motto, and approaches of this strategy compared to previous strategies?

Over the past 40 years or more since World War II, many U.S. presidents have taken turns implementing a containment strategy with the objective of halting the rapid growth of the Soviet Union and the socialist camp, confining communism within the boundaries of the various communist countries without allowing it to spread to Third World countries. At that time, faced with the rapid growth of the socialist camp and of the rising national liberation movement on various continents, the basic concept of containment was defensive in nature. If there was any offensive trait involved, it was also aimed at self-defense to prevent capitalism's sphere of influence from shrinking back.

Although the United States has always regarded the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as its potential rivals, in its containment strategy the national liberation movement has become its direct target for attack. Containment advocates promoting a showdown in all fields of activity with specific attention to military measures. Therefore, containment has created a very tense and visible state of confrontation in the world's political atmosphere. Moreover, containment is the brainchild of the East-West cold war. With containment, the United States has exposed itself as the enemy of national independence, peace, and social progress. In the last few years, when the world's political atmosphere has gradually shifted from confrontation to dialogue and detente, the containment strategy, based on military confrontation, has exposed many major weaknesses. In the nuclear era, when the balance of forces has reached a relatively high level, the hottest heads in Washington have also had to admit that the struggle between the two world powers cannot be solved through military conflicts. It is obvious that the more modern the weapons, the more the abilities to use them will be limited.

While the Soviet Union and various socialist countries are carrying out restructuring and reform, more than anyone else U.S. policy-makers have expressed fears that once such structuring and reform are successful, they will generate new material and spiritual strengths for socialism. While expressing their fears, they also regard this as an opportunity to steer the restructuring and reform away from the socialist path. They are quick to realize that the inappropriate and erroneous steps taken by various socialist countries in the process of restructuring and reform have created a deadly vacuum which they can use to undercut their opponents with a quiet crusade. They have asserted that this is a rare, favorable opportunity to implement the new strategy of Beyond Containment with many more comprehensive, amalgamated, thorough, and delicate measures for allegedly achieving peace.

The basic notion of the strategy of Beyond Containment is that along with ensuring the physical strengths of the United States and the West to prevent Soviet expansion, it is necessary to grasp the opportunity when the Soviet Union and other East European countries are carrying out restructuring and reform to fully develop the advantages of the United States and the West and to resort to more economic, political, and cultural tricks and other ideological formulas to gain victories in an all-out competition with the Soviet Union. If earlier the United States advocated containing communism with drastic countermeasures, now it has shifted to the offensive through its strategy of Beyond Containment by using flexible measures which the United States believes will draw very limited reactions from the enemy at a time when democracy and openness know no limits and when the system of dictatorial power has been neutralized. Thus, from the containment strategy that advocated launching attacks against Third World countries from the outside, the United States has shifted to its strategy of Beyond Containment which advocates launching direct attacks at the brain center of the enemy—meaning the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The three clear-cut objectives of the strategy of Beyond Containment call for repelling and eventually getting rid of socialism, eliminating the national liberation movement, and strongly reasserting the United States' global supremacy role. Bush on 12 May 1989 said: The United States' present goal is more than merely containing Soviet expansionism; we are seeking to make the Soviet Union and East Europe harmonious with the international community.

The primary objective of this strategy is to cause the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the socialist community. The originator of this strategy calculated that once this main goal is achieved, those remaining stubborn Third World countries will be reduced to solitary enclaves that can be written off by the United States whenever it wants.

Bush said: I hope to see the Western Hemisphere made up of prosperous democratic countries no longer subject to the threat of Moscow-armed Cuba and Nicaragua, and I hope to see the Soviet Union divorce itself from those countries pursuing terrorism like Libya. U.S. Secretary of State Baker on 10 February 1990 also arrogantly advised the Soviet Union to cut $15 billion in its annual aid to Cuba, Cambodia, Angola, and Nicaragua in order to have money to salvage its own economy.

The strategy of Beyond Containment has been and is being deployed through a series of very malicious and increasingly visible peace offensives in various fields—political, economic, cultural, and ideological. Thus, peaceful evolution is the soul of the strategy of Beyond Containment. However, it would be a serious mistake to think that, while implementing the strategy of Beyond Containment, Washington does not concern itself with the military domain. The basic motto of this strategy continues to be allegedly maintaining U.S. strength for peace. Bush said that under all circumstances, the United States must firmly maintain its rapid growth. From this position of strength, the United States will deal with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In their disarmament talks, taking advantage of the Soviet Union's economic difficulties and those problems newly arising in the Soviet Union's relations with other socialist countries, the United States has sought to pressure the Soviet Union into declaring unilateral arms reduction while U.S. military strength remains intact. The White House once said that deterrence, competition, and negotiations are the three equal parts in U.S. general strategy. Washington advocates using deterrence and competition without holding negotiations. Therefore, there would be no negotiations if deterrence and competition are unsuccessful. U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney said on 13 February 1990 in Honolulu: In this precarious period, we have the opportunity to contribute to deciding and influencing the developments of various events for our future generations; the future of peace and freedom will need our leadership and strength.

It can be said that the strategy of Beyond Containment is the succession and development of the containment strategy at a time when the United States thinks it has gained a strategic edge over the Soviet Union and that the balance of power between the East and the West over the past 10 years has changed in favor of the United States and its allies.

The strategy of Beyond Containment has been quickly drawn and urgently implemented. The political and social situation in East Europe and the Soviet Union as well as new, very serious challenges in the world revolution frankly point out that no U.S. strategy since World War II has produced such clear and less costly results in such a short period of time. This strategy is carried out in three steps. First, the United States, in coordination with other Western countries, concentrates on launching attacks on the most vulnerable point which is East Europe. Washington could not conceal its delight over the swift and unexpected collapse of these countries. After the communist parties there lost their leading role and along with gradually putting East Europe into the order of the capitalist world, the United States has concentrated on opposing and sabotaging the Soviet Union in the hope of causing the Soviet Union to slide onto the path of East Europe. That is why the United States is now trying to encourage ultra-rightist radical, seccessionist, and narrow-minded nationalist forces to get rid of the leading role of the CPSU and breaking the USSR.

Everyone knows the United States and certain other Western countries are exerting heavy pressure to prevent the Soviet Union from using drastic measures in accordance with its constitution against the seccessionist leadership of Lithuania. The offensive without gunfire against the Soviet Union is regarded by the United States as the most important step, for it thinks if the Soviet Union—the first and most powerful socialist country—crumbles, socialism will, in reality, hardly avoid being written off. In its final step, the United States will direct its spearhead attack against the remaining hardline communist countries.

It is obvious that Vietnam—a country against which certain forces in the United States have not abandoned their vengeful attempts—does not stand outside the aim of the strategy of Beyond Containment. In the recent past, there have been numerous indications of external reactionary forces increasing their efforts to gather their men and return to Vietnam to cooperate with other internal hostile forces against our country's revolution. Meanwhile, they have launched a propaganda campaign to discredit the role of the Communist Party and to demand political pluralism to gradually eliminate the leading role of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Overseas reactionary forces, assisted by imperialist forces, have regarded the crumbling of East Europe and the crisis in the Soviet Union as a golden opportunity to launch a campaign to shift the flame of war back home in the hope of effecting a gradual change in the situation in Vietnam in accordance with their calculations. This situation requires us to heighten our vigilance and be ready to foil all their insidious schemes.

USSR-Cuba Cooperation, U.S. Campaign Viewed

BK2704131790 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Apr 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union and Cuba have just concluded a series of agreements on economic cooperation for 1990 worth more than 9.2 billion rubles, equivalent to more than 14 billion U.S. dollars, an increase of eight percent as compared with last year. Under these agreements, the Soviet Union will provide Cuba with fuel, spare parts, food, and raw materials. Cuba will continue supplying its products such as sugar, nickel, and fruits. It will also exchange new items, namely medicine and high-precision medical equipment.

These agreements are not only a manifestation of new development in the relations of the Soviet Union and Cuba, but also a (?reaffirmation) of the close ties between the two countries, which have been further strengthened. It is a refutation to allegations of Western press that the Soviet Union would impose on Cuba new conditions for continued economic cooperation between the two countries. In fact, the Soviet Union has still maintained its friendly relationship with Cuba despite its present difficulties and the new development in the situation in Eastern Europe. A month ago, a spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Ministry told foreign newsmen in Moscow that the Soviet Union respects the foreign policy of Cuba and will continue to support and assist Cuba. With the economic agreements just signed, the Soviet Union and Cuba have demonstrated their will for continued cooperation. This is significant due to the fact that Cuba has been and is still being challenged by the hostile policy of the United States.

In recent days, Washington launched an anti-Cuba campaign on the air. The U.S. attempt is to take advantage of developments in the socialist countries in Eastern Europe to conduct an anti-Cuba campaign in which reactionary elements in Cuba are instigated in a bid to overthrow the Fidel Castro government. The U.S. Administration had hoped that they would win support from the Soviet Union and other countries for this purpose. However, realities show that the U.S. Administration has made a mistake. The Soviet Union will maintain its support for the Fidel Castro government through the signing of mutual economic agreements. Of course, these agreements cannot replace Cuba's own efforts for economic development; however, they show that the Soviet Union does not support the U.S. economic sanctions against Cuba.

Alongside the Soviet Union, Vietnam and some other countries have signed a number of economic agreements and protocols on goods exchanges and (?reinvestment) for 1990 with Cuba. Under these agreements, Vietnam and other countries continue their relations of cooperation with Cuba. This shows that Cuba, as a socialist country in an outpost position in the Western hemisphere, still has the support of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other countries.

NHAN DAN Comments on Lithuanian Issue

BK3004101390 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 30—The Lithuanian problem is an entirely internal affair of the Soviet Union, and the relevant measures taken by the Soviet leadership conform to the constitution of the USSR and are aimed at ensuring full respect for that constitution, says the national daily NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper criticizes the United States and some other Western countries for deliberately interfering in Lithuania in an atempt to destabilize the Soviet Union and bring pressure from outside to bear on the Soviet Union.

The paper notes that the new Lithuanian leadership drove Lithuania to the brink of collapse when they courted the consequences of their attempt to separate from the Soviet Union and break off their relations with other republics of the USSR, which relations have given Lithuania an advantage in development.

The paper concludes: "The way for Lithuania to settle its problems is to return to the Soviet Union and respect the constitution of the USSR."

Ambassador Nguyen Trung on Foreign Investment

BK3004043290 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Apr 90 Section Four p 1

[By Julius Gorman]

[Text] Doing business in Vietnam is still very difficult, the republic's ambassador to Thailand said last week. Addressing a gathering of businessmen on Vietnam's continuing development of its external economic relations, Mr Nguyen Trung said: "I will say it very frankly, we should not underestimate the effects of the past. "We have had some very bad experiences in dealing with foreign firms and prejudices still exist because of this." He was speaking at a Franco-Thai Chamber of Commerce meeting attended by many representatives of companies keen to learn more about investment opportunities in Vietnam. Mr Nguyen Trung said his talk was largely theoretical and urged the inquisitive to consult those who had already made business trips to his country.

Although tremendous obstacles still exist in establishing commercial relations with Vietnam, the investment climate has improved significantly—albeit from scratch—since overdue reform was started by the ruling party's 6th Party Congress in 1986. Although there is still a long way to go in purely economic terms before Vietnam can hope to enjoy the benefits of substantial foreign investment, the overall picture is not all black. The process of making real changes began in earnest four years ago. In 1987 Vietnam circulated copies of a foreign investment code which at first glance was probably one of the most liberal produced by a socialist country, Eastern Europe included. The attractive points were guarantees of a free hand in management, investment and the repatriation of profits. Fully foreign-owned companies were permitted and there were clauses guaranteeing against nationalisation.

About 50 foreign investment applications were approved in 1988. But as one French businessman who had invested several hundred thousand dollars in setting up an export-oriented factory in Vietnam told the BANGKOK POST, the contents of the code and reality are two different things. In any case, certain clauses were completely unacceptable and needed changing, he said without elaborating. Asked by a Peugeot representative what the prospects were for starting car assembly operations in Vietnam, Mr Nguyen Trung said the return on the capital investment required would be a significant consideration. He suggested the country's economic planners would link their input to the value of exports. This "baby tries to run before it can walk" attitude was a sentiment the ambassador touched on with uncomfortable regularity.

In view of the dogmatic nature of Vietnamese politics, it came as little surprise to hear that most of the current shortcomings and obstacles to foreign investment were due to "the War", even if it did end 15 years ago. "We still think about the material destruction of the war," said Mr Nguyen Trung, "but not some of the invisible effects it had. In particular, we have trouble making people understand that time is capital." He said nothing less than a complete restructuring of the economy was neccessary, and this would require the creation of between three and five million new jobs.

The party says the economy is growing by 4-5 percent annually, while inflation is running at 21-23 percent, still high, but a far cry from the horrendous 400-600 percent rate when the economy was out of control from 1976-79. Last year the country exported goods worth US$1.8 billion, roughly double the amount in the previous year. Noting that the country was still in the first stage of reform, Mr Nguyen Trung said: "We can only change the economy if we change the way it is managed." Macroeconomic guidance was needed rather than concentrating on the micro approach as has been the case in the past, he added. One cause for concern is that party hacks of varying degrees of competence are in complete control of the proceedings and look set to stay there.

A Hong Kong-based commercial bank with a presence in Bangkok is very keen to open a full office in Vietnam, but feels it cannot do so because of the delicate issue of the large number of Vietnamese boat people in the Crown Colony. Ambassador Nguyen Trung said three foreign banks now had representative offices in Vietnam, but are not yet active. "Our most crucial issue is how to expand the financial situation externally," he said.

Meeting Marks Afghanistan's Revolution Day

BK2704154590 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 27 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 30—A meeting was co-organized here today by the Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Associations and the Vietnam-Afghanistan Friendship Association (VAFA) to mark Afghanistan's 12th April Revolution Day (April 27).

Prominent among those present at the function were Nguyen Quang Deputy Head of the External Relations Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and Vice Chairman of the VAFA and Afghan Ambassador to Vietnam Mohammad Esma'il Amahshor.

Addressing the meeting, Prof. Nguyen Xuan Bao, director of the Institute of Water Resources, highlighted the achievements of the revolution and Afghan people over the past 12 years in their fight for national defence and construction. He said: "The Vietnamese people have sympathized with the Afghan people in their struggle full of difficulties and hardhips." He expressed the Vietnamese people's unswerving solidarity and full support for the just struggle of the Afghan people, and strongly demanded that the outside imperialist and other reactionary forces put an immediate end to their hostile acts against Afghanistan, respect its national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan.

For his part, Afghan ambassador Amahshor reiterated the unshakable determination of the Afghan people to persistently implement the national reconciliation policy of the Afghan Government and the six-point programme recently declared by President Najibullah in order to settle the Afghan issue by peaceful means.

He took this opportunity to thank the Vietnamese party, government and people [words indistinct] people ever greater successes in their national defence and construction.

Cambodian Party Delegation Arrives for Visit

BK2704154090 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 27 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 30—A delegation of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee [PRPK CC] arrived here today for a working visit to Vietnam.

The delegation, led by Ney Pena, Politburo member and secretary of the PRPK CC and head of the commission, was received by Dao Duy Tung, Politburo Member and Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Tran Trong Tan, member of the party Central Committee and head of its Commission For Ideology and Culture and other party officials.

Cambodian ambassador in Hanoi Tep Hen was among the welcome party.

Cooperation Program With Laos, Cambodia Signed

BK2804153690 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 28—A programme of cooperation on transport, industrial production, construction, communications, posts, telecommunications, civil aviation and [indistinct word] training between Vietnam, Laos and the State of Cambodia was signed in Ho Chi Minh City.

The signing took place during the sixth session on communication, transport and posts cooperation between the three countries held in Ho Chi Minh City on April 25.

VFF Central Committee Third Plenum Closes

BK2904143990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Apr 90

[Report on the closing session of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee Third Plenum in Hanoi on the afternoon of 27 April—portions recorded]

[Summary] "The Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee third plenum successfully concluded in Hanoi this afternoon after a four-day sitting from 24 to 27 April. In attendance were Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the VFF Central Committee. The presidium of the closing session included Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, Comrade Le Quang Dao, Comrade Phan Anh, and Comrade Pham Van Kiet." During their four-day sitting, the delegates reviewed the front's work over the past years following the front's second plenum and defined the main tasks for the years to come.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong, Comrade Dao Duy Tung, and Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap attended and introduced the contents of the party Central Committee eighth plenum resolution to the delegates to help them better understand the national and international situations as well as the tasks of the Vietnamese Revolution at present. "In his address at this afternoon's closing session, Comrade Vo Chi Cong stressed the VFF's important role in consolidating the all-people solidarity bloc in order to fulfill the urgent tasks aimed at stabilizing the socioeconomic situation."

Over the past four days, the delegates straightforwardly and open-mindedly expressed the true feelings of the front's affiliated organizations and of people from all walks of life. They also discussed and exchanged opinions about issues of common concern. As a result, the conference unanimously agreed on the need for the front to positively motivate the entire people to help safeguard political security and stabilize the socioeconomic situation to accelerate the on-going renovation undertaking and lead the country out of the current difficult situation.

In his closing speech, VFF Central Committee Presidium Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho pointed to the earnest desire of the vast majority of the people for a more urgent implementation of the renovation cause. He also called on the front's affiliated organizations and Vietnamese at home and abroad to consolidate the all-people solidarity bloc, develop the sense of responsibility, and work together with the party and state in effecting quick and better changes in the national situation. Next, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho assessed the VFF's work performance since its second plenum and outlined the main tasks that the front needs to carry out, as defined by the party Central Committe eighth plenum resolution. "The VFF Central Committee third plenum concluded in an atmosphere of unity and confidence."

Nguyen Van Linh Attends Ethnic Cultural Day

BK0105032490 Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 30—Vietnamese ethnicities' cultural and sports day was opened at the Tao Dan Square in Ho Chi Minh City this morning.

It was attended by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the C.P.V. [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee; Vo Van Kiet, Politburo member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; representatives of various ethnicities in the great Vietnamese family and central and local offices, and members of the diplomatic corps.

A ceremony for jostick presentation and ancient bronze drummer procession had been arranged at the city's zoo immediately before the opening of the festival. The procession went through many downtown streets toward the square where thousands of people stood in lines waiting for official inauguration of the day.

Opening the ceremony, the minister of culture, information, sports and tourism, Tran Hoan, brought out the great significance of the Vietnamese ethnicities' cultural and sports day which, he said, was held in the city named after President Ho Chi Minh in celebration of the two major anniversaries, the 15th Day of South Vietnam's Liberation and the May Day. He said that the festival was an occasion for all ethnicities in Vietnam to show their great unity, solidarity, mutual understanding and assistance under the correct leadership of the party and state.

The festival was aimed at demonstrating, affirming and developing the cultural and moral value of different ethnicities of Vietnam, expressing the party's correct policy toward the great family of Vietnamese nationalities.

Many traditional songs and dances of the Viet, Muong, Cham, Bana, Khmer, Ede, Hoa and other ethnicities were performed and given a big hand by the audiences. Models of traditional houses of the Muong, Thai, Tay ethnic groups, ancient towers of the Cham ethnic minority, and architectual arts of the Viet ethnicity from the 11th to 14th centuries installed at the square captured keen interest from the viewers.

This evening, an art performance including songs and dances with traditional costumes of different ethnicities was staged at the Tao Dan Square with the firing of more than 2,000 firecrackers to welcome the big festival of all nationalities in Vietnam .

VNA Reviews Ho Chi Minh City Achievements

BK3004113190 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 29 Apr 90

[By Nguyen Khac Thin: "Saigon, 15 Years After Liberation"]

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 29—Saigon, now Ho Chi Minh City, is approaching the 15th anniversary of its liberation from American occupation (April 30). In the past 15 years it has undergone great changes and upheavals which drew more attention from foreign observers than any other cities in Vietnam did, probably except Hanoi. Ho Chi Minh City (2,028 sq.km, pop. 4 million) is to Hanoi what New York is to Washington or what Shanghai is to Beijing. It is the biggest production and business centre of the country.

Over the past 15 years since the unconditional surrender of the short-lived Duong Van Minh cabinet, the part of Vietnam which used to be known to the West as South Vietnam, more particularly Ho Chi Minh City, has seen major economic and social turmoils.

The dogmatic [word indistinct] in the late 70's and early 80's led to real economic crisis and a swelling exodus of "boat people" among not only those who used to lead comfortable life but also many working peoples, notably farmers who could not suffer that their fertile land had produced even not enough rice to feed them.

Some fashionable boulevards like Dong Khoi (formerly Tu Do), Nguyen Hue, and Le Loi suddenly became mute and dormant after most of the popular private restaurants and hotels had been taken over by the state restaurant service.

Not surprisingly Ho Chi Minh City was the most eager to embark on renovation after the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in 1986. The multisectoral economy policy has made many businessmen, the Hoa (ethnic Chinese) among them to decide to stay on even though they had got permits to leave for abroad. Chau Tu, a Chinese Vietnamese is a case in point. His spice cooperative "Viet-An" which he founded several years before the liberation, had once done a roaring trade. But then it was threatened with bankruptcy. Now, the new policy has re-launched it onto the domestic and world market. Recently, he signed a joint venture with an Australian company. With the assistance of his two brothers who had settled in the United States, he plans to further expand his co-op's operations. Sign-boards of private companies with big-lettered advertisements are seen at any street. The number of cars and buses with the code number "51" for private cars is increasing. Girls gave off [words indistinct] in their graceful traditional "ao dai" (long gown) which is also reappearing at cafes, restaurants, banks and not a few public offices. Constructions are going up everywhere among them the offices of companies from Hong Kong, Japan, France, Thailand... and modern villas and apartment blocks, some of the latter in joint venture with companies in Taiwan and the Philippines.

The "gold fever" and "rice fever" which used to grip the city every two or three weeks, have completely disappeared even though the price of gold and rice and the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar on the free market still show some minor fluctuations. The purchasing power of the Vietnamese currency has increased and the skyrocketing inflation rate has been put under control. Last year Vietnam exported the first 1.5 million [metric] tons of rice in several decades. Of all cities of Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City has the biggest number of foreign-invested projects. According to Mayor Nguyen Vinh Nghiep, the number has exceeded 70 totalling 214 million U.S. dollars in value and accounting for one-fourth of the foreign investments in the whole of Vietnam.

However, the new economic policy has also its backlash. The unemployment figure has increased and the gap has widened between the rich and the poor. Social evils, especially corruption are on the rise.

The problems are compounded by the crescendo of sabotage activities by the forces hostile to socialism, inside and outside the country, who are exploiting to their best advantage the situation in Eastern Europe to whip up the anti-communist psychology. Sure, nobody has spoken of or even dreamt of a miracle to take Vietnam out of the crisis overnight. But what has been achieved in the past three years have provided the population of Ho Chi Minh City and the rest of the country with firm grounds to continue forging ahead along the road of renovation.

Mekong River Delta Provinces Discuss Supply

BK2904034390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 26 Apr 90

[Text] Representatives of supply corporations of nine provinces in the Mekong River Delta region met recently in Tien Giang Province to discuss coordination plans to stabilize the supply situation in the region. Trade competition and misuse of capital at supply units in the region have adversely affected the circulation of goods. Efforts are being made to overcome this shortcoming.

At present, district supply corporations and economic agencies seek to purchase goods from different sources to gain profit through the price differential, while trying to evade taxes levied on their business. To overcome this situation, various general supply corporations have proposed that the central specialized corporations increase supplies for the Mekong River Delta region through the supply business system. At the same time, supply units should coordinate in resolving obstacles; promptly settling their accounts; striving to eliminate the misuse of capital; and helping to improve the economic information network, stabilize the prices of merchandise in the region, and stop trade transactions that cause adverse effects to the market.

Directive Issued on Typhoon, Flood Control Task

BK2804114290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Apr 90

[Text] The Council of Ministers Chairman recently issued a directive on typhoon and flood control and prevention in 1990. It stipulates:

This year typhoon and flood control and prevention tasks have been deployed slowly. As yet, only 30 percent of the plan for embanking dikes have been completed. Some of the projects heavily damaged by flash floods and storms in 1989 have not been completely restored.

The year 1990 is a year of many major anniversaries. It is the last of the five-year 1985-90 plan and the year when preparations are being made for the next five-year plan and the seventh party congress. The Council of Ministers Chairman requests the Ministry of Water Conservancy; the Central Committee for typhoon and flood control and prevention; and all responsible sectors to provide close guidance in their task in order to protect production, life, and the property of people, and to help successfully implement the 1990 socioeconomic development plan. Effort should be concentrated on performing the following main duties well:

The organization of the broad dissemination of regulations on dike protection should be done to make the people, cadres, and combatants thoroughly aware of and responsible for natural disaster control tasks in general, and dike protection task in particular. Depending on the specific situation in each locality and each sector, plans should be established for fighting and controlling waterlogging, flash floods and storms. The embankment of dikes and the construction of sluices and retaining walls should be stepped up and all projects completed on schedule.

The Finance Ministry will issue sufficient and timely funds already prescribed for in the 1990 plan, creating favorable conditions for primary installations to implement their duties. All sectors and localities from grass roots up to central levels will organize a general survey of preparations for implementing the 1990 typhoon and flood control and prevention projects. They will take specific action to resolve management problems and, particularly, inspect the network of dikes, retaining walls, sluices, dams, and various flood draining and diversion projects. In capital construction, inspections should be conducted to ensure the safety of projects under construction, especially those on high ground and along the coast, and communications, oil exploration, water conservancy, information and postal service projects.

The General Department of Hydrometeorology will enhance its storm forecasts and pay particular attention to performing well the tasks of issuing forecasts and warnings on storms, tropical depressions, cyclones, and flash floods. The ministries of Communications and Transportation and of Postal Service will establish specific plans to ensure smooth communication and information throughout the season of storms and flash floods. They will also prepare an alternate project for central and local authorities to efficiently disseminate guidance under all circumstances if typhoons and flash floods ever do occur.

Economic Crimes in First Quarter of 1990 Noted

BK3004152190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Apr 90

[Text] During the first quarter of this year, violations of socialist property and economic crimes have undergone complex changes in almost all localities throughout the country. Noteworthy is the practice of taking advantage of one's own trust or loopholes in the management mechanism to embezzle socialist property, evade taxes, and commit other acts of negativism in the tax sector.

As many as 61 cases involving economic crimes have been reported in Hanoi, Haiphong, and Ho Chi Minh City, causing the state to suffer a loss of billions of dong. A number of private merchants have taken advantage of the loopholes in the banking sector's credit activities to obtain bank loans for use as capital and then evade repayment. Many swindlers have used small assets as mortgage to borrow large sums of money from many different banks or credit funds without being able to make a reimbursement. Recently, various responsible sectors in 20 provinces and cities prosecuted 57 criminal cases in the banking sector—which had caused a loss of 12.5 billion dong and 102 taels of gold—together with 36 cadres and personnel of the sector. Dong Thap alone prosecuted six cases involving appropriation of bank loans valued at 2.5 billion dong.

Australia

Government To Reconsider Jet Sale to Pakistan

BK2604085090 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Apr 90

[Text] Australia has said it will reconsider selling 50 Mirage jet fighters to Pakistan if that country's relations with India worsen. India has protested to Australia over the proposed sale, saying it should not take place at a time of high tensions on the subcontinent.

Australia's acting Foreign Affairs Minister, Dr. Blewett, says the decision to sell the planes came at the end of two years of negotiations and would not effect the military balance in the area. He added the planes would not be available for Pakistan to use for six to nine months.

Government Warns Travelers Going to Philippines

BK2604162590 Hong Kong AFP in English 1613 GMT 26 Apr 90

[Text] Canberra, April 26 (AFP)—Australian travelers to the Philippines were warned Thursday [26 April] to stick to tourist areas and avoid U.S. installations.

The Foreign Affairs Department said in a statement that visitors should also avoid contact with members of banned political organisations.

"Visitors to the Philippines should be aware that there is a continuous risk of criminal or politically-motivated violence," it said in a travel advisory update.

President Cory Aquino's government has survived several coups and is fighting communist insurgents.

The Foreign Affairs Department here also said the security situation was unstable in the South American country of Colombia, where the government is battling cocaine drug lords.

Evans Views Sending Financial Advisers to PNG

BK2504065290 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Text] Australia says it is prepared to send advisers to Port Moresby to help the Papua New Guinea [PNG] Government respond to its financial problems. The Australian foreign minister, Senator Gareth Evans, who is in Port Moresby says he has had preliminary talks with Papua New Guinea on the issue and that Australia would provide advice if it is requested.

He said that while there was a danger of Australia being seen as lecturing Papua New Guinea, Canberra did have a lot of experience to offer. He told Australian journalists traveling with him that Papua New Guinea had not subjected itself to the kind of discipline the Australian Government had applied to restructuring and spending restraint.

The Australian foreign minister said the Papua New Guinea economic problems resulting from the closure of the Bougainville copper mine required assistance from big international financial community and bilateral aid donors. But he said such an assistance could only be limited.

After meeting the Papua New Guinea prime minister, Mr. Rabbie Namaliu, Senator Evans repeated his warning that the Port Moresby government must make more efforts to implement structural changes.

Papua New Guinea

Namaliu 'Offended' by Evans' Remarks on Economy

BK2604164490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1626 GMT 26 Apr 90

[Text] Port Moresby, April 26 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea's Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu said Thursday [26 April] he was offended by comments from visiting Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans which challenged his government's economic management.

Mr. Namaliu told reporters that Mr. Evans' remarks Tuesday that Papua New Guinea should cut spending, make structural changes and not expect endless aid from Australia had "disappointed and perhaps offended" him.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was impressed with Port Moresby's measures to improve the economy, he said.

Papua New Guinea's economy was hurt by the recent 15-month Bougainville secessionist conflict which forced the closure of the island's giant copper mine, choking off valuable export income and government revenue.

"We are taking tough decisions and we are making them regardless of the short-term political unpopularity which may result from some of them," Mr. Namaliu said.

Among these unpopular measures was Port Moresby's recent austerity package which included a 10 percent currency devaluation, wage cuts, reductions in government spending and a tightening of credit.

Mr. Namaliu said his government accepted that Canberra had problems providing extra assistance given the troubles facing the Australian economy. Port Moresby asked Australia for an extra 15 million U.S. dollar grant